THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXVI. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1866. NUMBER 170.

NEW SKIRT

FOR 1866.

THE

Great Invention of the Age in Hoop Skirts

J. W. BRADLEY'S

NEW PATENT

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT.

THIS INVENTION CONSISTS of Duplex (or two) ELLIPTIC PURE REFINED STEEL SPRINGS, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, EDGE TO EDGE, making the TOUGHEST, MOST FLEXIBLE, ELASTIC, AND DURABLE SPRING ever used. They seldom BEND OR BREAK, like the single Springs, and consequently PRESERVE their PERFECT AND BEAUTIFUL SHAPE MORE THAN TWICE AS LONG as ANY SINGLE SPRING SKIRT THAT EVER HAS OR CAN BE MADE.

THE WONDERFUL FLEXIBILITY and great COMFORT and PLEASURE to any LADY wearing the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT will be experienced particularly in all crowded ASSEMBLIES, OPERAS, CARRIAGES, RAILROAD CARS, CHURCH PEWS, ARM CHAIRS, for PROMENADE and HOUSE DRESS, as the SKIRT can be FOLDED when in use to occupy a small PLACE as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

A LADY having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRT for a SINGLE DAY will never afterward willingly dispense with their use. For CHILDREN, MISSES and YOUNG LADIES, they are superior to all others.

The HOOPS are covered with 2 ply double-twisted thread, and will wear TWICE AS LONG as the single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on every Skirt are also DOUBLE STEEL, and Twice or Double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, etc., etc., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant CORDED TAPES, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and Perfect Shape possible, and are unquestionably the Lightest, most Desirable, Comfortable, and Economical Skirt ever made.

For sale in all first-class Stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies.

Merchants supplied by the Manufacturers and by the Cincinnati and Louisville Jobbers.

☞ Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic or Double Spring Skirt.

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Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.

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NEW YORK.

CAUTION.—Buyers of Duplex Skirts should examine the hoops to be sure they consist of two springs. None other are genuine. Also, see that J. W. Bradley's name is on the waistband. ap16 dem

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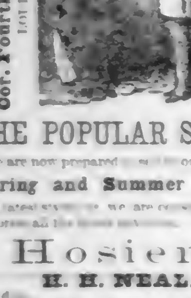
STORE,



THE POPULAR STAND.

We are now prepared [illegible] our [illegible]

Spring and Summer Clothing

of the latest styles [illegible] we are constantly receiving [illegible]

Hosiery.

H. H. NEAL, Agent.

KENTUCKY LEAD WORKS.

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WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO [illegible] the trade with our brand of PURE WHITE LEAD, and would ask the special attention [illegible] or [illegible] Lead now in market. [illegible]

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Advances made on the above [illegible]

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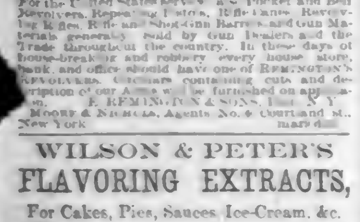
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Authorized Agents for Morris, Tasker, & Co.'s Gas and Steam-Pipe, Oil Well Tubing and Lap-welded Boiler-Flues.

300,000 FEET TUBING. Assorted sizes, plain and galvanized, now in store.

A full assortment of Fittings, Tools, Brass Valves, Cocks, &c. Supplies arriving as the [illegible] Orders promptly executed at low rates. Price List sent when applied for. mar6 dtm



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MANUFACTURERS OF

REVOLVERS, RIFLES, MUSKETS AND CARBINES.

For the United States service. Also Pocket and Belt Revolvers, Repeating Pistols, Rifle Canes, Revolving Rifles, Rifle and Shot-Gun Barrels and Gun Materials generally, sold by Gun Dealers and the Trade throughout the country. In these days of house-breaking and robbery every house, store, bank, and office should have one of REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS. Circulars containing cuts and description of our Arms will be furnished on application.

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For Cakes, Pies, Sauces, Ice-Cream, &c.

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VANILLA,
RASPBERRY,
STRAWBERRY,
PINE-APPLE,
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SOLD EVERYWHERE
BEAUTIFUL PERFUME

THIS DELIGHTFUL PERFUME is sold by all Druggists. ma[illegible] d[illegible]

THE AMERICAN DEODERIZER AND DISINFECTANT,

MANUFACTURED BY THE BALTIMORE COMPANY, and recommended for [illegible] Health Officer. For sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO. and J. B. WILDER & CO. [illegible] and by all Druggists in the city. [illegible]

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort R. R.

FROM MARCH 29, 1866, TRAINS will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Departures for Lexington, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Lagrange [illegible] P. M. Arrivals from Lexington, [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M. Lagrange [illegible] A. M.

[illegible] STEFFEE, [illegible]

GILL, [illegible]

PROSPECTUS.

PROSPECTUS OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

The Louisville Journal, NOW IN ITS THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR,

HAS ALWAYS BEEN OPPOSED to the factious spirit of opposition to the Government. It has opposed radicalism at the North and secessionism at the South, believing them both destructive of our best interests as a people and as a republic.

THE JOURNAL

Is bending its energies to

SUSTAIN PRESIDENT JOHNSON

IN HIS

EFFORTS TO HARMONIZE

THE COUNTRY

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

And the Laws.

It is for the interest of every citizen fully to understand what he is doing when he votes. Whether he is supporting the best interests of his country or not, when depositing his ballot, is a question of vital importance to him and his family. Let every man, then,

READ AND JUDGE FOR HIMSELF.

The elections for the next few years are of more importance than many people seem to think. The destiny of the nation is to be settled by its Union-loving, patriotic citizens.

We appeal to the friends of Conservatism, the Constitution, laws and of equal rights to assist us in our efforts to extend our influence by the circulation of the

Daily and Weekly JOURNAL,

And thus render efficient service to the cause we espouse.

INDEPENDENT OF POLITICS,

IT HAS

Reading Matter

TO GRATIFY ALL TASTES.

ITS

MARKET

AND

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS

From all Parts of the Country

ARE OF

GREAT INTEREST

TO EVERY CITIZEN,

WHETHER HE IS A

[F]armer, Merchant, Mechanic or Professional Man.

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Louisville, Ky., June 1[illegible]

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Daily for 3 months [illegible]
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Additions may be made to the club, at club rates, at any time.

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Weekly [illegible] months [illegible]

Be sure to register your letters if you wish us to take the risk on them.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 6, 1866.

THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB.

The following is the list of officers and platform of principles of the Union National Club of Washington, D. C.:

Officers of the National Union Club.

PRESIDENT.

Hon ALEX. W. RANDALL, of Wisconsin.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Hon. D. S. NORTON, of Minnesota.
Hon. W. F. JOHNSTON, of Pennsylvania.
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CHAS. B. WILKINSON, of Missouri.
Col. E. S. ALLEN, Washington, D. C.

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CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

J. B. FERGUSON, of T[illegible]

TREASURER.

C. E. RITTENHOUSE (President National Bank of Commerce and of the firm of Rittenhouse, Fowler, & Co.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH, of Ky.
Hon. THOMAS N. STILWELL, of Ind.
Hon. W. A. BURLEIGH, of Dakotah.

Honest conviction is my courage; the Constitution is my guide, and in the people is my faith.—ANDREW JOHNSON.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB.

1. *Resolved*, That we are now as heretofore, ardently attached to the Union of the States under the Constitution of the United States, that we deny the right of any State to secede, and hold that all attempts at secession are null and void, that all the States are now States of this Union, as before the rebellion, and we deny the power of the General Government, under the Constitution, to exclude a State from the Union or to govern it as a Territory.

2. *Resolved*, That our confidence in the ability, integrity, patriotism, and statesmanship of President Johnson is undiminished, and we cordially approve the general policy of his administration.

3. *Resolved*, That we indorse the resolution of Congress of July, 1861, declaring the object of the war on our part to be the defense and maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union, with the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired.

4. *Resolved*, That, in the language of the Chicago platform of 1860, and as quoted by the late President Lincoln in his first inaugural address, "The maintenance inviolate of the rights of States, and especially of the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends.

5. *Resolved*, That under the Constitution of the United States it is reserved to the several States the right to prescribe the qualifications of electors therein; and that it would be subversive of the principles of our Government for Congress to force universal suffrage upon any portion of the country in opposition to the known wishes of the citizens thereof.

6. *Resolved*, That this Union must be and remain one and indivisible forever; that the war for its preservation having been brought to a triumphant close, and the supremacy of the Constitution vindicated, the rights of the States under the Constitution are to be maintained inviolate, and that loyal citizens within the States and districts lately overrun by rebellion are entitled to all the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

7. *Resolved*, That all the States of the Union are entitled by the Constitution of the United States to representation in the council of the nation, and that all loyal members duly elected and returned, having the requisite qualifications, as prescribed by law, should be admitted to their seats in Congress without unnecessary delay by their respective houses, each house being the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members.

8. *Resolved*, That treason is a crime which should be punished, and that we are opposed to compromising with traitors by bartering "universal amnesty for universal suffrage."

9. *Resolved*, That the payment of the national debt is a sacred obligation, never to be repudiated, and that no debt or obligation incurred in any manner whatever in aid of treason or rebellion should ever be assumed or paid.

10. *Resolved*, That we [illegible] the restoration policy of President Johnson as wise, patriotic, [illegible] and in harmony with the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the rebellion; with the platform upon which he was elected, with the declared policy of the late President Lincoln, the action of Congress, and the pledges given during the war.

11. *Resolved*, That the nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and that the families of the fallen heroes who died that the country might live are the wards of the people, and should be cared for by the Government.

In a conference of negro preachers in South Carolina, one of the preachers was charged with having two living wives, [illegible] one at present with him. The [illegible] Bishop [illegible] Freedmen's [illegible]

NEWS SUMMARY.

A Norfolk negress was arrested for stealing; the court found her not guilty, but fined her $10 for talking sassy to the officers who arrested her.

Adah Isaacs Menken is lying dangerously ill at her up-town residence in New York.

Mr. Wm. H. Hoyt, of Haverhill, in drawing off his boots placed the toe of one of them under the opposite leg, and in the attempt to get the boot off, his right leg was broken just above the knee.

A New York Dutchman got angry with his better half, and seized a knife, with which to kill her. In his excitement he cut one of his own hands so badly that he came near bleeding to death, and was sent to the hospital for treatment.

Mrs. Knowlton, wife of Charles H. Knowlton, while alone in her house at Templeton, Mass., set her clothes on fire and was so severely burned that she died in twelve hours. She had been idiotic for two years.

A fatal duel was fought recently in the environs of Paris between two officers of the garrison. One of them was killed on the spot, the other had his breast pierced, it is believed mortally. The doctor's horse, as he was leaving the field, took fright, threw him against a tree, and killed him on the spot.

A few weeks ago, one Ernest Graf, *valet de place*, drowned himself at Dresden. He was supposed to have been a son of Napoleon I., and the late beautiful and famous Countess Kielmansegge. His claims to illustrious parentage were at one time strongly supported by the Saxon Court, but never recognized by Napoleon III. In features he was the exact image of his putative father.

The consumption of champagne annually in the different countries is thus set forth by a French writer: In America, 10,000,000 bottles; England, 5,000,000; India, 5,000,000; France, 2,500,000; Germany, 1,5000,000. The other countries make up a grand total of about 30,000,000 bottles.

The Cronstadt Messenger describes the operations lately carried on for the recovery of the sunken war ships at the entrance of Sebastopol harbor. More than half a dozen of these hulks have been raised, and 1,200 guns have been rescued from the depth of the Black Sea, with a large quantity of copper and other available property. There does not, however, appear to be any attempt at reconstructing the abandoned city even as a merchantile resort.

A gentleman who has just passed over the route between Augusta and Montgomery, Alabama, says he did not see a field on the route which was not interlocked with grass or had been newly plowed up.

The St. Lawrence (Kansas) State Journal says that five men, encamped in a tent near Fort Leavenworth, were struck by lightning on May 19th, and four of the party were killed. The fifth barely escaped, being badly singed. The lightning ran down his back and silvered his [illegible] He will probably recover.

Charles H. Hapgood, a citizen of Chicago, who left with Speaker Colfax and party more than a year ago on their trip to Utah and the Pacific States, has returned to his home. Since he left home he has made a complete journey around the world, visiting most of the principal countries of the Globe.

A man named Wiley was shot in Centralia, Ill., a few days since by another man named Skillington. Both of the men loved the same girl, but Wiley finally secured her. Meeting each other a short time afterward an altercation ensued, when Skillington shot Wiley, killing him instantly.

Col. Samuel McKelvey, who was lately rejected by the Senate for U. S. Marshal of one of the districts of Pennsylvania, was formerly a member of Gen. Sheridan's staff, and was with him through the whole of his Valley campaign. This is the manner in which Congress is rewarding the nation's defenders.

The Alexandria Gazette says travelers on the Little River turnpike a day or two ago, witnessed an agricultural proceeding which, before the war had been heard of, but never seen in this locality. Two negro women, hitched to a plow and driven by a negro man were breaking ground at the point named. The women looked tired and worn, and the driver had not the happy countenance of a corn-field hand five or six years ago.

Archbishop Cullen has published, in Dublin, a pastoral letter on the month of May, which is not redolent of green fields, blossoms and flowers, but rather of worldly [illegible]. He describes the [illegible] of the Church of Poland, the grievances of the Pope, raised of his inheritance and exposed to the risk of being driven from the Holy City, "perhaps compelled to take the pilgrim's staff and retire into exile, not knowing where he is to rest his weary head."

The Troy Whig says: "A novel method has been adopted to clean out two houses of ill fame. A patrolman has been stationed in the vicinity of the premises provided with a note-book and pencil with directions to take down the names of every person, both male and female, seen to enter or emerge from the premises."

The Lewiston (Me.) Journal says that twenty-three horses and cattle were stabbed in Durham recently at night by some unknown fiends. Nearly all the animals were stabbed apparently with a dirk-knife in about the same place in the body, near the fore leg. The wounds of some are serious; one horse has already died, and others of the wounded animals may die.

During the services at the Methodist Church in Elyria, Logan county, Ohio, last Sunday morning, two chimney swallows descended the chimney in the north wall of the edifice, and passed through the stove-pipe which extends the entire length of the body of the church, thence down into the stove and out through the damper into the auditorium.

A short time since, the police of Paris found the corpses of three young girls who had committed suicide. It seems they belonged to a family having a monomania for suicide. The father had thrown himself from the tower of St. Jacques, and a brother, who had enlisted in the army, afterward blew out his brains. The girls smothered themselves to death with charcoal, and were all found in a kneeling posture, and attired in their best dresses.

The Laconia (N. H.) Democrat chronicles the death of Simon Sanky, "an American citizen of African descent, whose age is supposed to have been one hundred and seven years. He died at the country farm where he had resided about eighty-seven years in the enjoyment of good health until near the time of his death."

There is a little chap in Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office at San Francisco, that doesn't seem born to be killed. At the time of the explosion of the nitroglycerine in the yard of Wells, Fargo & Co. in that city he was sitting coolly at his desk writing, while plastering and timber fell around, without so much as harming a hair of his head. The same chap was acting as the pursuer's [illegible] of the steamer Yosemite when she was blown up on a trip to Sacramento, and [illegible] arrived the river, when he coolly swam back to the wreck [illegible] passengers.

The Charleston (S. C.) News [illegible] A [illegible] citizen a few days ago, walking about the wharf on [illegible] shipyard, at the northeast end of the town, saw [illegible]

and start out on the river. Our informant says he thought the negro was going out fishing and had shipped the stone as an anchor. The water was very deep, and the supposed arrangements not altogether practicable. His curiosity was excited, he watched the little craft from a distance, and presently saw the large stone go over the gunwale of the boat, and, to his surprise, saw the old negro follow his anchor. The old fellow had evidently tied himself to one end of the rope and the stone to the other, and thus insured a speedy death.

Mr. Erdan writes from Naples to the Paris Temps: "There is much talk at Rome of astounding cases of exorcism said to have occurred within the last two months at the village of Narzano on the left bank of the Tiber. A young girl, named Mariangola, is every day exorcised by monks, who say that she is possessed with devils. The girl lodges in a cottage near the monastery, and is every day taken to the church to get the devils cast out of her. Every Sunday crowds flock to witness the ceremony. On April 8th the Franciscan Superior brother preached a sermon, in which he solemnly proclaimed the names of the devils who had that day been cast from the girl. They were Bego, Asmodeo, Belzebu, Lympo, Justitiæ Declinator, etc. The Pope would appear to be rather annoyed by the too gross absurdity of this superstition, for he has sent a physician to examine the ecstatic girl.

Prof. Greene, of the Maine Medical School, recently performed a rare but effective operation for the cure of that distressing complaint, neuralgia. A lady fifty-three years of age, who had tried every form of medical treatment without relief, applied to Prof. Greene, when he etherized the patient, trephined the jaw, and cut out a piece of the dental nerve, when the lady was at once relieved from the most excruciating pain, which she had suffered continually for years.

A shocking case of [illegible] occurred on Friday, the 25th instant, at Metropolis, Ill. Mrs. Fred. Hayden, of Mound City, ran away with John Crowell. The husband pursued the parties, and found them at Metropolis. Hayden was talking with his wife, and while so doing Crowell rushed out of a room and shot him with a shot-gun, the discharge taking effect in Hayden's right breast. At four in the afternoon he was still alive, but bleeding internally, and there were but little hopes of his recovery.

A correspondent of a Sacramento paper tells the following pathetic story: "There is a young man sentenced to jail for a year, who still retains the treasures of a pretty wife and child. They come to see him every day, and the Warden turns the great creaking lock, and the three sit on a bench and for awhile forget their misfortunes. Yesterday, being Sunday, they brought him his dinner, all the delicate little things that a poor man could think of and carry, and the repast lasted a great while. The child is extremely [illegible] and while it was playing about the grated doors, I could see the furtive tears drive one another quickly down the young mother's rosy cheek, though she was pretending to be cheerful all the time."

A French actor, who died recently, was quite famous in the green rooms of Paris for his good sayings and good spirits. Conscious his hours were numbered, he ordered a lead coffin; it was brought to his chamber. He called his servant, of whom he had recently complained, and said to him, pointing to the empty coffin—"Jean, there's my last overcoat. I hope, you rascal, you will not [illegible]"

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Please give the following [illegible] in [illegible] of your paper.

Rev. Theodore Clapp.

[illegible]

This eminent divine, the extraordinary man, this great philanthropist and magnificent intellect, has passed away—gone to claim his well-earned reward at the hand of the Divine Creator, in whose service for more than half a century he was a bright and shining light, a zealous and devoted laborer. Possessing elocutionary talent in an ordinary degree he swayed for many years an audience perhaps the most enlightened that ever assembled within the walls of a Christian edifice. Once the pride and glory of the American pulpit, the homage paid to this illustrious man by his own countrymen was only equaled by European admiration. The startling eloquence that dropped from his tongue fell like inspiration upon the ears of his spell-bound listeners. On British soil he was a welcome advocate of the Christian truths that he so brilliantly elucidated. In France, Germany, and various other parts of Europe, his presence was hailed with delight, and will [illegible] have been so, for his claims upon humanity at large were just and mercy claimed his heart as her own. His munificent benefactions alone would have won for him undying fame. His one thought was to relieve distress. He would have been possessed of an elegant fortune had it not been given freely by his hands to alleviate the cares and sorrows of his fellow-beings. He gladdened the widow's heart and dried the tearful eye of the orphan child. Sorrow never appealed to him in vain. The captive in his lonely cell blessed with tears his benign and soothing presence, and the murderer on the gallows was ushered into eternity with the blessed hopes of forgiveness imparted to him by this faithful servant of the Lord. To those who were personally and intimately acquainted with Mr. Clapp he was a choice spirit, kind, courteous, benevolent, and genial, the living embodiment of all that was great, true, and noble. Beloved, courted, admired, and followed by the elite of this country and of Europe, he never refused to listen to the appeals of the humblest. During the years of his most splendid pulpit fame, he was wrapped in the mantle of charity and gave comfort to thousands. When the annual scourge swept over the Crescent City, his adopted home, fearless and untiring he remained at his post, a constant attendant from daylight to sunset, at the death-bed, or the grave, and many through his kind persuasion have passed happy to a better world. Long may New Orleans, yea, the world, cherish his memory, his talents, and exalted virtues. Let the amaranthine wreath be woven to perpetuate in fadeless colors the resplendent deeds of this soldier of the Cross. In bronze let him stand colossal in honor of his great and untiring efforts in the cause of humanity. On marble be emblazoned his devotion to the holy cause that he espoused in the [illegible] that waxed so bright in the summer of his maturity, that still beamed in his autumnal decline, and that never faded, [illegible] the wintery night of death.

Farewell, beloved and long to be lamented friend! [illegible] terred with [illegible] Thou hast gone to thy grave, but thy many virtues will be [illegible] the hearts of all [illegible] and [illegible] To thy God and [illegible] thou hast [illegible] thy [illegible] and [illegible] have welcomed thee home to share [illegible] "Thou didst sow plenteously, and thou shalt reap plenteously."

JENKINS AT THE FUNERAL OF GENERAL SCOTT

The correspondents of the New York press have gained a wide-spread notoriety for their unparalleled impudence, want of respect for worthy men, and for the gusto with which they detail incidents in which they themselves have taken an important part. They place their gold bowed spectacles on their turned-up noses, assume an artistic and nonchalant attitude, and calmly await events on all occasions. Witness the refreshing style by one of them at the obsequies of General Scott, that occurred last Friday at West Point:

By 9 o'clock, when all the preliminaries at the chapel were completed, the doors were thrown open and the people not [illegible] that an opportunity was afforded them for taking a farewell look at the features of the deceased. This very naturally attracted a great many from the hotels and [illegible] me to take a look at those who were left and ascertain from the register who of note had arrived. A long list of Major Generals, Brigadier-Generals, Colonels, Admirals, Commanders and Captains, Honorables, &c., &c., it would [illegible] if we cared to give them all, which we don't, as space is valuable, and they will all, or at least the most prominent of them, have to be mentioned in the funeral procession, it is hardly worth while to annoy them by a double publicity. Naturally, I desired first to ascertain what arrangements, if any, had been made by Gen. Cullum for the funeral procession, the pall-bearers, &c., so for that purpose I called upon him. He had not yet made the arrangements. I then called at the Adjutant's office. A somewhat dignified and quite unnecessarily impudent orderly declined to grant me an entrance, but at another door I found another sentry with different orders, and I was ushered into the austere presence of the great Boynton. Boynton is a Captain in the army—a gentleman, scholar, writer, and historian, beside that, he is very polite to the press fraternity, and, of course, a good fellow. I asked for the order of the day detailing the order of the procession; he said it was not completed. I didn't like to tell him that I saw it on his desk, so with a strengthened disbelief in the accuracy of my eyesight I retired in very good order.

Just at this moment, Rev. Mr. Warren, of Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N. J., came along. He was the pastor of Gen. Scott, who attended his church while residing at Elizabeth. Mr. Warren is a Scottish enthusiast on the subject of the old General's religious *esprit*. Candor compelled me to state that I had never known that the General's strength lay in that direction, and that, not to put too fine a point upon it, he was quite profane. Mr. Warren instantly reassured me on that point, and narrated a number of instances indicative of Scott's thorough devotion to the cause of Christianity, and inner appreciation of the spirit of the Gospel. I told him he ought to preach a sermon on the religious faith and life of General Scott, particularly dwelling upon the conversations which he seems to have been in the habit of holding with him on sacred topics. If at any time, therefore, our sacred libraries and Sunday School collections should be enriched with a pamphlet of this nature, I desire to have the credit of a part of it—at least as much as the boy who blows the organ bellows. Mr. Warren, however, authenticates the report that the General declined to join the church when, just after the Mexican war, he had his more serious attention directed to such matters, lest it should be charged that he was courting political support.

Accompanied by the reverend gentleman I went into the chapel. Major-Gen. Cozens, the Post Superintendent, had concluded that the newspaper people should be admitted to the chapel before the arrival of the procession, but directed that they should occupy the little gallery immediately over the pulpit. Thither we [illegible] and, when there, found that a well-built man of six feet six might quite easily peep over the top of a high railing which was prettily draped with the national colors. We mounted the bench and then a stool on top of the bench warm the [illegible]

INTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL.

With its sacred deposit, glorious trophies and appropriate drapery was revealed to us. Those who are familiar with the appearance of the chapel will recall the decorations at the sides and over the chancel, the cannon set into the wall and the stack [illegible] and the places around with the flags conquered [illegible] The flags was [illegible] a grouping of the American colors, the draping with black and white of the gallery, and a display of beautifully arranged flowers from the garden of Mrs. Thompson [illegible]. At the end of the central aisle, directly in front of the chancel on an extemporized platform rested the coffin-covered casket on which were placed wreaths of flowers and green on the head of the [illegible] and friendship. The lid was thrown back and the pallid countenance of the dead chieftain was before all. Fortunately the ravages of nature and art had done much during the night. The forehead was as pure and free from wrinkles as that of a child, the eyes seemed merciful, the mouth was very natural, and the color that peculiar pale which during the late years of the General's life characterized his face to repose. Dressed in an ordinary suit of black there was none of the imposing display that many expected to see, the only indication of his profession being the national flag which was effectively wrapped about him. At the head and foot stood the gentlemen of the Guard of Honor in full costume. Perfect quiet reigned in the chapel, and for the first time since the General died there seemed to be an element of solemnity befitting the chamber where death was present. While the body was at the hotel there was constant necessity of change, a constant coming and going of curious visitors and other interruptions which rendered the desirable privacy and quiet a matter of impossibility. Here this was changed. The undertaker had taken his last liberty with the sacred form, the beautiful flag of his country surrounded the patriot soldier from the touch of mortal hand thenceforth, and, as it in peaceful sleep the old man lay before us, [illegible] The position assigned us enabled us to see everybody and everything, and we were particularly struck by the action and manner of those who [illegible]

SEE THE BODY

The arrangements at the door were excellent. No matter how great the crowd might be outside, there was at no time an unpleasant pressure inside. Old men and boys, venerable women and fashionable girls, soldiers and civilians, gentlemen and [illegible] schools and delegations took their several turns, and walked lightly up the broad aisle, paused a moment at the head of the casket, looked at the well remembered features of the old hero, and passed soberly out at the rear door. Several old soldiers, who had fought under Scott years ago, some before the majority of those who read this were born or dreamed of, stopped a long time at the side of the coffin, and while their trembling limbs yielded gladly to the assistance of the staff, their shaking hands wiped away the floods of tears that blinded their aged eyes and coursed down their furrowed cheeks. The majority, however, were people who had never seen the General before, and availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the Point and see the funeral at the same time. Some came in with easy tread, removed reverently the hat, looked for a moment at the pale face that met their downward [illegible] and passed out quietly. Others entered as if at a theater, stared at the trophies on the walls, stared still more at the uniformed officers of the Guard of Honor, looked curiously at the venerable form, stumbled over the edge of the platform, and got out at the further door as best they could. The ladies lingered a greater length of time, many boys and children were in the [illegible] and a [illegible] number of poor people. At about 11½ o'clock the Cadet Corps entered at a quickstep, in double file marched up the aisle [illegible] together, looked at the face of their late friend and General, and then [illegible] marched [illegible] the left. The Cadets [illegible] a fine looking [illegible] and as they performed this [illegible] their [illegible] duty they presented an appearance at once beautiful and suggestive.

While this ceremony was going on [illegible] returned to the hotel where [illegible] the

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

had arrived. The gentlemen were at [illegible] ushered into the parlor by Hotel Keeper [illegible] who has charge of the Hotel [illegible] knows how to keep a good [illegible] hotel. The legislative members are not common mortals like the rest of us, and after a prolonged trip it was not to be wondered at that they were very [illegible] [illegible] There were [illegible] [illegible] so they were compelled to [illegible] which [illegible] jolly-visaged personage, who was libating at my washstand in the most domesticated manner. I soon ascertained that the party was no less a genius than Gen. Schenck, of the House, formerly of the army, and last year head of the Examining Board at West Point. The General is great on military occupation, and I fired a friendly shot and fell back. In half an hour after I went to my room again, and found the same colored brother at work in the same manner on the coat of no other than Mr. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House, who, knowing Gen. Schenck's lead in social and domestic paths to be a safe one, had followed suit. In this way Mr. Roe, through his Adjutant, Mr. Paull, managed to accommodate his guests, while Ryan, the steward, prepared a superb lunch for them, with "trimmings," in the basement. Quite naturally we all went to the basement, where, I am pleased to state, Gen. Schenck and Speaker Colfax made the amplest return for the hunger facilities my room afforded them. At this time it was announced that

GEN. GRANT AND STAFF,

with a large number of officers, had arrived, and that the entire party had assembled in the parlor, where presently Major-Gen. Cullum and Staff would arrive to pay their respects to the Congressional delegation. The word spread rapidly, and before the Senators and Representatives could reach the parlor, it was known all over the Point that Gen. Grant was there. Instantly and pell-mell the people rushed to the hotel. Men and women and children forgot the dead Lieutenant-General in their anxiety to see the living, and the curious and suggestive spectacle for the first time in history was presented of a parade ground at one end of which were death, and rank, and quiet, and a formal guard, while at the other were life, and rank, and tumult, and an enthusiastic crowd of eager worshipers. Death in the end may be the stronger for it draws to it all mankind, but on this occasion life and its attractions held the trump card, and won the game of applause and adulation.

Something About the Telegraph.

Among the documents submitted by the Postmaster General in response to the resolution of the Senate respecting the erection of Government telegraph lines, is the answer of the American, Western Union, and United States Telegraph Companies to his inquiries. This document is somewhat voluminous, yet one which cannot fail to attract attention, and will convey many facts not generally known, and of interest to all connected with telegraph enterprises. Among the points reached are:

First—The impracticability of predicating telegraph tariffs on the post-office system of one charge to all places, and taking the minimum of present tariffs as the standard. This, it claims, would be making what are called "social messages" suffer for the commercial business, the former being chiefly local and representing the minimum tariff, and the latter distant. It also shows how impracticable it would be to sustain the lines under such a tariff, unless with an enormous increase of business, which, if offered, could not be sent without the corresponding increase of capital and the absorption of large sums of money without any certainty of advantage.

Second—The fallacy of the proposal to send sixty word messages at the present rate of postage, showing that the mere cost of delivering a message in New York exceeds eight cents, and that under ordinary expenses of rent and operators, with the wires constantly occupied during twelve hours each day, at the rate of two thousand words per hour, a six-wire line between Washington would entail a net loss of over three hundred thousand dollars per annum.

Third—The necessity for the size of the present tariff, showing that they have not been increased beyond the general advance of the cost of labor and other values.

Fourth—The error of assuming that a corresponding increase of business from every reduction of the tariff, claiming that there is a limit to the exposure by telegraph and commercial and social correspondence, and that the mails must necessarily absorb nearly all communications not requiring immediate dispatch.

Fifth—The necessity for combinations of lines, not only to enable companies to economize their expenses and preserve the value of telegraph property, but for the purpose of extending communication, avoid unnecessary repetition, under a single management and responsibility, thus avoiding the chief cause of error.

Sixth—That these consolidations are necessary as preparatory steps before the consummation of the great enterprises which look to the speedy encircling of the globe, and which, it is assumed, must be under a single and harmonious control.

Seventh—That the consolidation of telegraph companies has not been the result of reckless expenditure, showing that the expenses of maintenance are judiciously regarded [illegible] to render it necessary to [illegible] the two [illegible] companies to [illegible] for business and [illegible] to their proportionately [illegible] value.

Eighth—That the average earnings of the large companies popularly represented as enormous have been very small, the united earnings not averaging over 4 per cent. for the past year.

Ninth—That the United States revenue tax has averaged over two cents on each message, independent of local and State assessments which have in some States been equal to a cents more. The revenue tax on the net receipts of the American Telegraph Company for 1865 was twenty-three per cent. If the income tax on dividends and State taxes were added the total tax would be [illegible] third of the entire net receipts.

Tenth—That any attempt to found a [illegible] like that proposed, and sustain it upon its own revenues, must be unsuccessful. It is claimed that the proper functions of government are in the protection of private enterprise, and that government should neither compete with nor repress it so long as private enterprise is [illegible] of the [illegible] of the basis on which the business is transacted.

Eleventh—That under our institutions a telegraphic system controlled by the government must be, in the nature of things, objectionable. Especially must it be so to the press to all actively interested in the politics of the nation, and that the lines could not fail, sooner or later to become mere government vehicles for espionage and power.

Twelfth—Denies all the public statements made of the cost of constructing lines [illegible] by [illegible] It is shown that the expenditure for the mere cables [illegible] the Hudson river to connect New York with Washington exceeds the whole amount of the public estimate made of the cost of an entire line between these cities.

Much statistical information is given, showing the financial results of the last six years and the difficulties and peculiarities of the business. It appears from the answer that there are over seventy telegraph offices in New York city, with a force of three hundred and seventy-five persons; that there are now thirty wires between New York and Washington, and that [illegible] hundred wires leave the city of New York. The American and Western Union companies have about two thousand offices, with five thousand employees.

The names of these companies are given, with an aggregate capital of fifty millions of dollars, employing six thousand persons.

A description of the various telegraph instruments is added, with their capacity, qualities and the extent to which they are or have been used.

The answer closes with a brief review of the business and its development so rapid and extensive as necessarily left the work of organization more or less imperfect. Referring to the examination now going on by Government, the answer closes as follows:

It may reveal much that has been the offspring of erroneous hope or personal ambition, which more or less mar all public enterprises. But it may also prove that the work of assimilation to all the powers of public necessity is steadily advancing, and that even the processes which now give offense and seem like attempts to absorb the wisdom of a great and wondrous system for purposes of mere power [illegible] reasoning [illegible] the [illegible] of our times.

The answer is signed by J. H. Wade, President Western Union Telegraph Company; [illegible], President American Telegraph Company; William Orton, President United States Telegraph Company.

THE WORST PUNISHMENT FOR A CHINAMAN.—A Chinaman recently sent to the [illegible] at Toulon, France, for a murder committed in the French possessions in Cochin China, appeared not to have had the remotest idea of the gravity of his position, having looked upon his condemnation and transportation to Europe as a [illegible] of proving his [illegible] to the [illegible] of Chinamen [illegible] he was [illegible] on his pigtail [illegible] that [illegible] He lost his appetite, [illegible] to Chinamen [illegible] and he [illegible] of course, [illegible] However he was compelled to submit, but the shock was too great for him, as at the moment the [illegible] was cut of his [illegible] he fainted, and [illegible] be conveyed to the hospital.

The Great Southern Floods.

A correspondent of the Mobile Times, writing from New Orleans on the 27th ult., speaks of the recent destructive floods that have occurred in the Red river country:

Notwithstanding that the papers of Natchitoches and Alexandria, as late as the 23d, reported Red river still rising at Shreveport and above the raft, an old and experienced steamboatman, just in from Shreveport, informs me the water was slowly [illegible] at the latter point and was also uncertainly falling above the raft.

But it is now a matter of small importance whether it rises or falls. It has done about all the harm possible. For miles and miles the unfortunate country along both shores is desolated, covered with a sea of turbid water which has swept everything away, even to houses in great numbers.

The fences are gone, the growing crops which were everywhere thriving in that section submerged, thousands of horses, cattle, and other stock drowned or starved, and many people driven from their homes or actually living in houses whose lower floors are deep under water, hemmed in by the angry river on one side and by impassable swamps or lagoons on the other. My informant said it was pitiful to see horses, cows, etc., standing in water up to their bellies, ready to drop with starvation, and no possible chance of escape, for in many places the country is inundated for miles from the river, and the bayous are themselves rivers that help to spread ruin far inland.

The general and individual loss and suffering by this calamity cannot be estimated at present. Never within the memory of man have the people of the Red River country before been visited by a disaster so tremendous. Compared with its consequences, the raid of the immortal hero Banks was a blessing to thank heaven for.

From Shreveport to within a few miles of its mouth, the river is exceedingly tortuous, winding and twisting about in a manner to remind one of the contortions of a wounded snake, in many places it describes a vast circle, and after steaming for an hour or so you find yourself within a few hundred yards of the point where the circle commenced. This renders navigation in such high water extremely difficult and dangerous, for the rushing flood, striking a headland where the stream makes a sharp turn, is thrown directly across the channel, and it the opposite shore be deeply submerged it makes a clear breach over it, and goes on into the country with little abatement of vigor. If the pilot be not watchful, keen of eye and strong of arm, his craft is liable to go with the current and be left high and dry in some adjacent field. Thus the Saratoga, a few days ago, was hurled over the bank without touching, and was soon afterwards aground in what had been a cotton field. She had on board a regiment of Federal soldiers and unless they are plentifully supplied they will be likely to run very short of rations before released from the awkward predicament. It was thought impossible to save the boat.

Wherever the river is confined to its channel by high banks on each side, the rapidity of its current is said to be something almost incredible—so great that all steam must be put on to make a boat obey her helm; but the danger in such places is probably not so great as where the country on both sides is completely inundated, for in the latter case, where there is no timber, the landmarks of the shores are almost entirely obliterated, and the pilot is liable, particularly at night, to run his boat plump against the bank or entirely over it. Few know how many such accidents have occurred, as they are seldom reported, lest it might injure the trade.

The Mississippi is falling slowly but surely at this point.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

President Danforth's Report.

To the Board of Trustees of the Public Schools of Louisville:

[illegible]

[redacted]

[illegible]

J. L. DANFORTH, President.

LOUISVILLE, June 1, 1866.

Ages of Children in the Public Schools and Amount of Home Study Required.

[illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Great Fenian War Progressing.

Gens. Sweeney and Spear Moving

Whereabouts of Fenian Forces.

Their Strength and Intentions.

A Battle at Cornwall Imminent.

Each Side Preparing for Action.

Treason Among Montreal Police.

Particulars of the Erie Affair.

Our Consul and Flag Fired Upon.

Another Fenian to be Shot.

Action Relative to Davis's Trial.

Underwood Called to Washington

Davis Demands Release on Bail.

He will Probably be Paroled.

Fenian Meeting in Cincinnati.

Street-Car Drivers on a Strike.

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 5.

A Tribune Richmond special says:

In case the counsel of Jeff. Davis ask that their client be admitted to bail Judge Underwood will not feel authorized to grant the request.

It also says:

A loyal jury cannot safely be collected here to try a case of treason.

The Tribune's Washington special says:

Judge Underwood was called to that city yesterday, by the President, for consultation concerning the trial of Jeff. Davis.

It is known to be the purpose of Judge Underwood to open his court at Richmond and then adjourn it till the first Tuesday in October.

The anticipation that Jeff. Davis will be released on parole seems to be universally indulged.

District Attorney Chandler is unable to Norfolk that he cannot be present at the opening of the court.

NEW YORK, June 5.

Specials from Buffalo state that another Fenian is to be shot at Fort Erie this morning.

Large quantities of arms at P. O. Day's were seized yesterday.

A special from Antwerp, N. Y., states that the Fenians are moving from Malone and are said to have artillery.

Another Buffalo special says: On the arrival of the Canadian troops at Fort Erie, after the retreat, the U. S. Consul was grossly insulted and fired upon by a British officer while standing in his door with the United States flag waving over his house. He has demanded an apology.

A Montreal special says: All was quiet at 7 P. M. Monday on the Plattsburg border and vicinity.

A meeting was held at Montreal to organize a home guard. A large number of Fenian spies are in the city. The Mayor compelled the police to take the oath of allegiance. A number refused and were dismissed.

It is now thought the Fenians will make a stand at or near Cornwall and there may be a conflict at any moment. The Canadian forces are very strong there.

The regiment Royal has gone up to Canada [illegible] The Hercules and Canada will be ready on Wednesday.

The Parish [illegible] are in their second [illegible]

All quiet at Malone, Cornwall and St. Johns.

NEW YORK, June 5.

A Rutland (Vt.) special says the main body of Fenians are at Fairfield, with [illegible]

It is reported that the Fenians have crossed the border at [illegible] and are marching towards St. Lawrence.

A large body of Fenians are reported to have passed over the Vermont Central road tonight. [illegible] same force that was expected today and [illegible]

A St. Albans (Vt.) special says thirty [illegible] Fenian [illegible] were seized at [illegible]

The Fenian camp at Fairfield has been moved toward the Canada line.

Gen. Gibbon is in command of the U. S. forces.

A special dispatch from Gen. Sweeney has reached Gen. Spear's headquarters. Something important will occur to-day.

A St. John (N. B.) special says:

There is great excitement in consequence of the Canada news. An [illegible] Fenian raid on Canada. A British steamer left Halifax on Sunday with the Seventeenth Regulars for Quebec. Part of the Fifteenth Regiment has been ordered to St. Andrews.

An Ogdensburg special says: There are [illegible] Canadian regulars and volunteers at Prescott.

NEW YORK, June 5.

Specials from Potsdam [illegible] reports that the Fenians [illegible] has crossed by the Fenians [illegible] the St. Lawrence river. They also state that Gen. Murphy [illegible] of St. Regis or Cornwall with 5,000 cavalry. Another column is to cross at Beauharnois or La Prairie and cut the Lachine canal. Gen. Spear, with 5,000 men, is to start from St. Albans via Phillipsburg, cutting the railroads at St. Johns Junction and the Grand Trunk at St. Hilaire and St. Hyacinthe. These operations it is supposed, will cut off Montreal from succor.

The force at St. Albans is moving.

Sweeney moves to-night from Malone, and a fight is expected by Tuesday night.

A Montreal special says: The 7th regiment arrived from Quebec. Five hundred more troops per the Nova Scotia, from England, will be here Tuesday morning.

Irish priests have made appeals to their congregations to [illegible] invaders.

A special from Ogdensburg says: There are five thousand regulars and three thousand volunteers at Prescott, and Fort Wellington has four heavy Armstrong guns mounted.

A Buffalo special says: The men shot at Fort Erie were British deserters.

Warrants have been issued by the United States Commissioner for the arrest and examination of all Fenian officers held on the Michigan, and arrangements will be made to serve them this morning before the prisoners can be brought before Judge Creston on the writ of habeas corpus.

One thousand Fenians, it is known, have arrived in Buffalo within the last twenty-four hours. There is an unusual patrol tonight here and in the British camp. The first regiment of New York regulars arrived tonight.

NEW YORK, June 5.

The morning papers have the following special dispatches from Washington: The public debt statement will show the total amount of currency [illegible] in the Treasury ten [illegible] There was a decrease of $[illegible] in coin occasioned by gold sales, and the payment of interest on [illegible] Total gold on hand [illegible] gold certificates is about [illegible] Southern States last month was [illegible] Secretary McCulloch's report of gold sales will show sales of $[illegible] or 3/4 of an average premium of over 30 per cent., and that about $15,000,000 were sold in the latter part of February.

CINCINNATI, June 5.

A large and enthusiastic Fenian meeting was held at Mozart Hall last night, and three thousand dollars subscribed. It was stated at the meeting that three hundred men had left here to-day for the frontier.

The drivers of several street railroads here have been on a strike for the past two days.

SENTENCE PRONOUNCED.—A [illegible] has been made at Rye, England, [illegible] After [illegible] they came upon [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] and it [illegible] day. The [illegible]

Docket of the Court of Appeals, Summer Term, 1866.

FIRST DAY—June 4.

1. Commonwealth vs. Smith et al.,* Barren.
2. Same vs. Bloomer,* Henderson.
3. Same vs. Terry,* Henderson.
4. Same vs. Bennett, Marks &c., Jefferson.
5. Same vs. Scherman,* Boone.
6. Same vs. Richard Johnson et al., Jefferson.
7. Same vs. Wyatt,* Montgomery.
8. Same vs. Sidney Winbourn, Estill.
9. Same vs. Carroll, Ballard.
10. Same vs. Fisle, Gallatin.
11. Same vs. R. H. & J. L. Fisher, Hart.
12. Same vs. Davidson, &c.,* Webster.
13. Same vs. Same, No. 2,* Webster.
14. Same vs. Watkins,* Whitley.
15. Same vs. Graves,* Christian.
16. Same vs. O'Bryant, &c., Hopkins.
17. Same vs. Webster, &c., Grant.
18. Same vs. Tarner,* Madison.
19. Same vs. Palmer, Jefferson.
20. Same vs. Hoffman, &c., Henderson.
21. Same vs. Wyatt, Whitley.
22. Same vs. Gray, &c., Franklin.
23. Same vs. Ireland, Franklin.
24. Same vs. Blair, Franklin.
25. Same vs. Duncan, Greenup.
26. Same vs. Harding, Daviess.
27. Same vs. Bors, Daviess.
28. Same vs. N. D. Terry, &c., Henderson.
29. Same vs. Watson, &c., Mason.
30. Same vs. Yancy, Christian.
31. Same vs. Gears,* Harlan.
32. Same vs. Viers, Jefferson.
33. Same vs. Ramsey, Jefferson.
34. Same vs. Gray, Ohio.
35. McNay vs. Commonwealth, Harrison.
36. Nipp vs. Same, Pendleton.
37. Harris vs. Same, Marion.
38. Flynn & Atkinson vs. Same, McCracken.
39. Usher vs. Same, Hickman.
40. Lou. and Nash. R. R. Co. vs. Same, Franklin.
41. Lee vs. Same, Pulaski.
42. Hobbs vs. Same,* Ballard.
43. Crabtree vs. Same, Daviess.
44. Butler vs. Same, Knox.
44½. Johnson vs. Same, Louisville Chancery Court.

SECOND DAY—June 5th.

45. Parish, &c. vs. Hall, &c., Madison.
46. Halcombe vs. Hale, Madison.
47. Kelly vs. Kelly, Estill.
48. Biggerstaff vs. Oldham, Madison.
49. Pigg vs. Yates, &c., Madison.
50. Benton vs. Jameson, Estill.
51. Campbell vs. White,* Madison.
52. Coomes vs. Coomes, Estill.
53. Young vs. Gibbons, Fayette.
54. Standeford vs. Wingate, Fayette.
55. Gibbons vs. Young, Lexington Chancery Court.

THIRD DAY—June 6th.

56. Richardson vs. Tipton, Madison.
57. Letcher vs. Stagner, &c., Madison.
58. Duff vs. Gallaspie, Garrard.
59. Righter vs. Farmers' Bank, Bourbon.
60. [illegible] vs. Coleman, Boone.
61. Moore vs. Lamb, Kenton.
62. Pratt vs. Same, Kenton.
63. Temple's administrator vs. Beck, Kenton.
64. Cerney vs. Lindsey, &c., Campbell.
65. Wyman vs. O'Shaughnessy's administrator, Campbell.

FOURTH DAY—June 7th.

66. Deatherage vs. Parks, Madison.
67. Stone vs. Richmond Turnpike Road Company, Madison.
68. Hocker vs. Gentry and cross appeal, Madison.
69. Houston vs. Dorsey, McLean.
70. New York Life Insurance Company vs. Graham, Franklin.
71. Smoker vs. Moore, Franklin.
72. Smith vs. Kelly, Henry.
73. Battaley &c. vs. Bailey &c., Garrard.
74. Bradley vs. Marat, &c., Garrard.
75. Anderson vs. Bailey's adm'r, Garrard.

* [illegible]

DOG SUICIDE.—An English newspaper tells the following extraordinary story, which, if it is true, proves that a dog may, by culture, become in certain respects as [illegible] and absurd as some men, who cowardly throw away their lives to get rid of some petty and transient annoyance.

A fine dog belonging to Mr. George Hare, at Frindsbury, near Rochester, has committed a deliberate act of suicide, by drowning in the Medway, at Upnor, Chatham. The dog has been suspected of approaching hydrophobia, and was accordingly chained, and kept as much as possible from the house. This treatment appeared to cause him much annoyance, and for some days he was observed to be [illegible] and morose, but still without any appearance of becoming rabid. On Thursday morning he was seen to leave the house, and proceed to an intimate acquaintance of his master at Upnor, [illegible] [illegible] After waiting at the [illegible] little time, he was seen to go to the [illegible] and then deliberately walked down the bank, and after turning round and giving a kind of farewell howl he walked into the stream, where he kept his head under water until he [illegible] dead. This extraordinary act of suicide was witnessed by several persons. The owner at the [illegible] proved pretty clearly that the animal was not suffering from hydrophobia.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK, YOUTH TO THE AGED.

BIOKRENE,

OR

Life Rejuvenator.

☞ This [illegible] Rejuvenator [illegible]

[illegible] Biokrene [illegible] Rejuvenator, [illegible] youth.

[illegible] preparation [illegible] at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

CURES [illegible] DEBILITY, NERVOUS INCAPACITY, DYSPEPSIA, DEPRESSION, LOSS OF APPETITE, LOW SPIRITS, [illegible] MENTAL INDOLENCE, EMACIATION, ENNUI. IT HAS A MOST DELIGHTFUL, DESIRABLE AND NOVEL EFFECT UPON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, and all [illegible]

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THE FEEBLE, THE LANGUID, the DESPAIRING, [illegible] valuable discovery [illegible] different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES. This preparation is invaluable [illegible] kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in [illegible] first [illegible] A brief persistence [illegible] the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

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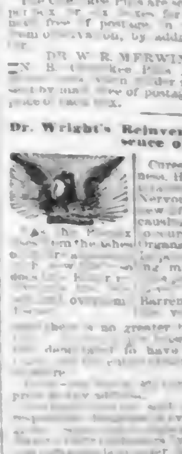
Trade supplied by JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio. [illegible] eodeowem

Cherokee Pills or Female Regulator.



Cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation, Green Sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Sick Headache, Giddiness, and all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases, except where forbidden by directions, and are easy to administer, as they are sugar-coated. They should be in the hands of every Maiden, Wife, and Mother in the land.

Ladies can address us in perfect confidence, and state their complaints in full, as we treat all Female Complaints and prepare Medicines suitable for all diseases to which they are subject. Thirty-two page pamphlet free.

The Cherokee Pills are sold by all druggists at $1 per box, or six boxes for $5, or they are sent by mail free of postage in an ordinary letter free from observation, by addressing the sole proprietor,

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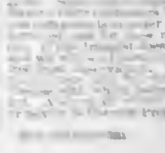
N. B.—[illegible] No. 2 are prepared for [illegible] when milder medicines fail (these are sent by mail free of postage, on receipt of $5, the price of each box.

Dr. Wright's Rejuvenating Elixir or Essence of Life.



Cures General Debility, Weakness, Hysteria in Females, Palpitation of the Heart, and all Nervous Diseases. It restores new life and vigor to the aged, causing the hot blood of youth to course through the veins, restoring the Organs of Generation, removing [illegible] restoring manliness and full vigor, [illegible] a perfect Elixir of [illegible] removing Sterility and Barrenness in both sexes. To [illegible] middle aged, and [illegible] there is no greater boon than this Elixir of [illegible] the weak [illegible] to have renewed strength and [illegible] with joy and [illegible]

[illegible] bottles, $5, sent by express [illegible]

[illegible] and recommended by all [illegible] every part of the [illegible] [illegible] cheap and [illegible] [illegible] take no other [illegible] write to [illegible] [illegible] pamphlets, [illegible] Proprietor.

DR. W. R. MERWIN,

37 Walker street, N. Y.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
Green street, between Third and Fourth.

FOR CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS.
R. R. BOLLING.

WEDNESDAY JUNE, 6, 1866.

Union Organization.

The Unionists of the State should at once set about completing their various county organizations without waiting for the State Central Committee. ORGANIZATION is what is now needed. We have the numbers, the loyalty, the patriotism, the respectability on our side, on the side of the Union and the Constitution, of restoration and harmony, of peace and prosperity, of the National Administration, against secession, the world, and the devil, and the only thing we need in order to give us the victory, not merely in the August election, but the victory next year and the year after, to rout the combined forces of radical reactionism and old fogyism and all the other isms arrayed against the policy of the President, is a thorough development and consolidation of our strength. We have only to unite and discipline our forces to sweep the State like a tornado. We therefore call upon our friends in every county of Kentucky to organize at once, to organize without waiting for one another or the Central Committee. That Committee will do its appropriate work in proper time; but it will not and ought not supersede the necessity of County Committees and District Committees for local business. There should be, as it seems to us, a permanent committee in every county, a common center around which the patriotism of the vicinage can rally and make itself heard and felt in the present emergency. The times are serious, and they call for the active, earnest efforts of every lover of his country, of every Unionist of Kentucky. Let no one now hold back who intends to rally under the proud and glorious old flag, which is the emblem alike of progress and of conservatism, the ægis of protection to its friends, but the flaming sword of retribution to the cold plotters of mischief and of treason. That banner is the flag of the free; it was bequeathed to us by our patriot sires, the noble and world-renowned sages, statesmen, and heroes as our flag and the flag of our posterity for a thousand years and thousands upon thousands of years afterward! Away with the fossilized idea of national growth, maturity, and *decadence* which the reasoners in a circle and the *luke warm* friends of republicanism often seek to instill into our minds. Away with it. The Republic, one and indivisible forever! That's the motto of the Union party of Kentucky. Friends of the Constitution, of State rights, of equal rights whose faces are toward the sun, rally and unite. Remember that this is to be the banner Union State as she always has been. Clay men and Jackson men and Douglas men, Union Whigs and Union Democrats, there is nothing that now divides you but names, and even these have disappeared or are fast disappearing. Unite, therefore, and form permanently the GREAT UNION ORGANIZATION of Kentucky for the mighty struggle against the whole brood of isms that Reaction, Secession, and Jacobinica demagogues would bring upon the land. Johnson Union Clubs are forming through out the country without reference to former party ties. All that stand unmistakably upon the great charter of our freedom, the present Constitution of the United States, and want a whole, a perfect Union and universal harmony, who intend to be heartily loyal to the integrity of the Republic as it is against the world, we cordially welcome to membership in the mighty BROTHERHOOD OF PATRIOTS destined we trust to perpetuate our liberties and transmit them to unborn generations.

Spirit of the Reaction Party of Kentucky.

A correspondent sends us the following specimen of the decency of the Reaction party in this State clipped from some dirty little secession sheet in the interior:

We warn all honest men, who really have a sentiment of conservatism to beware of this half-breed party. It will as certainly betray them into the hands of the Radicals as the night follows the day. The leaders, as a general rule, are a set of dirty dogs, who never had any fair claim to honesty, integrity, or political virtue—fellows who would trade off the graves of their fathers for office—who would descend to social equality with a negro for his vote, if he had one—who would sell the Constitution of their country, or their country itself to gain office—who would betray their dearest friend into a prison for the chance to rob his house of its furniture—who rob and plunder rather matter, sister, and brother—*for money!*

They are infinitely worse than the Radicals, because they are more sneaking. Their minds, hearts, and souls are black with deceit, lies, and all manner of uncleanliness. Beware of them. They are children of the devil, and their whole purpose is to deceive, defraud and betray—*for office and money!*

This is the way in which the best, the noblest men of Kentucky are spoken of by a paper in full communion with the First of May Conventionists! Our correspondent informs us that the writer of the paragraph quoted has only recently had the pains and penalties, the disabilities of treason removed from him through the magnanimity of the President whose supporters he thus characterizes: he was one of Forrest's raiders. He shows his gratitude and sense of decency by heaping his vile billingsgate upon the noble Union men of Kentucky, those who stood by the President, the Union, and their State and their country in the hour of thickest gloom, when the hands of hordes of guerrillas and plunderers were raised for their destruction. What a beautiful *Union*, "Democratic" party they constitute!

Ex-Gov. Johnson, of Ga., to the Freedmen.

ATLANTA, May 29.

On Saturday, the free dinner to the negroes came off, near Co[illegible]. A large number were in attendance. They were addressed by Ex-Provisional Governor Johnson. He compared them to the descendants of Joseph in Egypt. They had been reduced to slavery and after many years were made free. The ancestors of the negro sold him, they were put to trial and kept so, since, they have greatly increased in number and intelligence, after two hundred years of probation, by the fulness of time and the providence of God, through the instrumentality of men, they have gained their freedom, which will remain to them and their descendants forever. He advised them to be industrious, frugal, and honest, and to be careful about making contracts, and reduce them to writing, if possible, and abide by them. He had seen rapid advances made to a higher civilization during the past year. They should be charitable, care for the aged, and build churches and school-houses. They should obey all the laws, and not take redress upon themselves. The civil courts were open to them. He advised them to respect all the legal authorities, and try to bring to light all crime. The Government has declared their freedom, and will maintain it. Their rights would be protected. He hoped slavery would be soon removed from Brazil and other countries, and the world would then unite for the civilization of Africa.

Two negroes spoke after Gov. Johnson.

The above contains good advice to the freedmen, and we hope they will everywhere take it and act upon it. The freedmen need the kind sympathies and encouragement of the Southern people. He who fosters bickerings and antagonisms between the two races is an enemy to both, a monster who is undeserving of the name of an American, and unworthy of the blessings of a Republican government.

☞ The Courier appears to have been extremely anxious in 1861-62, as it would seem from quotations from it elsewhere, "to destroy the influence of the Louisville Journal", as it now is. The very peculiar success it met with then no doubt greatly encourages it in its present labors of love!

Further Quotations from a "Democratic" Paper.

The Democrat gives more rich *morceaux* from its files of the Bowling-Green-Louisville "Democratic" Courier, which will be found elsewhere in this morning's Journal. Has the Courier changed its opinions of the gentlemen so courteously and *democratically* referred to by it, especially of Messrs. Guthrie, Crittenden, Magoffin, Williams, "Dick Jacobs", "Jabe Johnson"; "the windy braggarts, *Leslie Combs* and W. S. Rosecrans"; "Judge Trimble, the vile traitor to his section" and "that little scoundrel, Garret Davis"? Doesn't it think of those men now pretty much as it did then? Does it apologize for anything it said of them, of the United States Government, of the Union, of the loyal Legislature of Kentucky, of the Union people of Kentucky?

Doesn't the Courier now indorse these extracts from its Bowling Green columns? On Monday last it said this of the quotations:

The Democrat occasionally relieves the dull monotony of its columns by extracts from *other and better papers*. On Saturday last it treated its readers to a column or two of clippings from old numbers of the "Louisville-Bowling-Green-Nashville Courier" but, although a little out of date, we venture to say that the verdict of its readers is that the Democrat has not for a month of Sundays published such a variety of lively, sprightly, and pungent paragraphs.

If our neighbor wishes to further gratify its readers and do something to increase his circulation, we shall be most happy to furnish him with other numbers of this *excellent* and popular paper, from which he can cull *good* things *ad libitum*.

Isn't that pretty close on to a reindorsement of the "excellent and popular" Bowling Green, *democratic* Courier? There doesn't seem to be any *repudiation* of the sentiments uttered by it in '61, '62, etc., in the paragraph from its Monday's issue. We should say that there is a real glorifying of those sentiments in that reference to them. Doesn't the Courier exult in them *now?*

Last week or week before it called its *present* party here in Kentucky the "rebel democracy"! Isn't that rather plain in a loyal community for a *loyal* paper? Does it acknowledge allegiance still to the Confederacy? Really, upon what times have we fallen here when a paper openly and unblushingly calls its party, a party that is striving to secure the entire control of Kentucky, "the rebel Democracy"! What are we to think or say of a paper professing to be a "democratic" journal which *seems* to glory in the atrocious utterances it put forth when it was doing its utmost to dismember the Union? Do our patriotic citizens reflect upon the almost infinite harm to the reconciliation of the country and the success of President Johnson's policy this unblushing reaction party, this old secession party, very thinly veiled under professions of "democracy", is doing? It is an incubus upon the President's labors, a mill-stone around his neck, since it professes, in a sort of round-about, lackadaisical way, to uphold a part of his course, just enough to enable his opponents to quote the sayings and doings of the Kentucky reactionists against him and his policy!

A Union Democratic U. S. Senator said not long ago, that, unless the First of May Convention people in this State should desist from their mad course, the President's supporters would lose in Pennsylvania alone *seventy thousand* votes in the approaching election in that State! If the loyal, conservative men of Kentucky want the President *defeated* in his noble efforts to calm the distractions and heal the disorders of this country, let them give countenance to the efforts of these old disappointed secessionists in this State to revive the "rebel democracy" of Kentucky, but if they wish to sustain the friends of the President in the North they will rally as one man against this most unwise step which a few ambitious old secession leaders have taken, and which they seem bent upon pushing forward no matter how disastrous may be the consequences either to this State or the country at large.

The Courier's "Democracy".

The Richmond (Ky.) Register has the following well timed article about the peculiar "democracy" of the 1st of May Convention—that particular kind of "democracy" that used to be so popular in South Carolina, and which "precipitated the Cotton States into a revolution":

DEMOCRACY.—What's in a name? The heading of this article, or at least those who have adopted it for political purposes, has done more to destroy the nation than all others besides. Many very many, who were Democrats at the commencement of the war through which we have just passed have been patriots, "tried and true." But alas! how many scores have proven themselves traitors, and have attempted the destruction of the nation! How sad the thought! There is nothing on which the mind of a genuine unbiased patriot can dwell with so much pleasure, so much universal delight, and so much intellectual advantage as that of the character of the founders of this Republic—the Fathers of the Revolution—the history of our country (treason alone excepted).

Would that the facts which led to our recent troubles were more generally studied, considered and discussed and that every lover of his country was more thoroughly aroused that they might call into action and feel and realize more clearly the responsibilities resting upon us—that national pride and that unconquerable independence which seems to be an innate principle in the breast of every true American, then we would be better enabled as one unbroken bond of brothers to rally around the common altar of liberty. We would be better enabled to lay aside our sectional predilections, and, with our feelings in perfect unison with our actions raise our united hearts in thankfulness to the Great Giver of all good for the high privileges we, as a nation, are permitted to enjoy. We should be the better enabled to cultivate a noble purpose of mind an independent bearing of soul, and a settled determination *never* to be the subjects of a party whose object and aim are the "spoils of office," or the devastation of a nation. And these feelings and these principles would be fostered and cherished, examined, scrutinized, and cultivated until our country would become just what it ought and we believe is, impregnable to foreign as well as domestic invasion. The unfair, detestable conduct of the enemies of the country, who wish to "regulate" us into their measures, should only urge every true Union man to double his diligence and attend more closely to his duty, and, in all respects, to conduct ourselves with firmness, decision and propriety. Let us be instant in season and out of season. Let us present one unbroken front to this corrupt party, and not rest content until we expose its deformities and wickedness.

The kind of Democracy we have reference to is that mass which composed the Louisville Courier-Rebel-Democratic Convention that nominated Alvin Duvall for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

KENTUCKY UNION CONVENTION.—The Louisville Courier of last Thursday is chuckling. The Journal's Union Convention has turned out a mere *fiasco*—eleven counties represented by seventy-five delegates.—*Macon, Ga.) Journal and Messenger.*

A silly and shameless misrepresentation of the Louisville Courier. The Union Convention was a beautiful success. Some fifty or sixty counties were represented by four or five hundred delegates, comprising the very bone and sinew, the intelligence and respectability, of Kentucky. The Convention was harmonious. The resolutions were adopted unanimously. The Macon Journal and Messenger should not aid in perpetuating the slanders of the old secession party in this State—the bitterest of all the reactionists in the country.

☞ The Courier thinks that what it said during the rebellion ought not to be cited against it *now*. Why *not?* Doesn't it profess not to have changed its mind? Doesn't it declare that the rebellion was right and righteous, and that its suppression was a stupendous crime?

☞ No attention paid to anonymous communications. If a man is ashamed of his name, he shouldn't write to the Journal.

A FEW MORE EXTRACTS FROM OUR NEIGHBOR OF THE COURIER.

His Opinions of public Men—Governor Magoffin—Governor Jacob—Messrs. Guthrie and Crittenden Bribed and Publicly Showing the Gold—Abuse of Senator Davis and Judge Trimble—Scandalous Charges Against Judge Williams—A Slap at General Combs.

The Courier, after publishing the orders of his bogus government to seize the funds and assets of the Kentucky banks, says:

Virgil McKnight, President of the Bank of Kentucky, has made a miserable investment of a half million for his bank in Lincoln stock! We must now advise him to invest all his money at once in Confederate bonds, as the only way to save himself and his bank from ruin.—*Bowling Green Courier, Dec. 21, 1861.*

A letter from Gov. Magoffin to the Journal it pronounces "a pitiful letter from Mr. Magoffin. —*Bowling Green Courier, Dec. 24, 1861.*

It seems the late Gov. Magoffin is still in the hands of his tormentor of the Journal. * * * * * * * *

The man of the Journal understands his duty as dog-pelter and whipper-in for Lincoln. It is the custom of such first to use the lash severely to bring the *hounds* to the master's feet and then to crack it over him to make him lick the feet and to keep him crouching there.—*Bowling Green Courier, Dec 26, 1861.*

The Dick Jacob so applauded by the Abolitionists of the Commercial is a chap who, until he was bought by Lincoln, was so entirely Southern that he could find no fire-eater sufficiently intense for him.

* * * * * * * *

Now he is always ready to do Lincoln's dirty work, and in the bogus Legislature he is the most abject and contemptible of all the Lincolnites.—*Bowling Green Courier, Dec. 27, 1861.*

Dissimulation, fraud, falsehood and bribery: these are the instruments upon which the Administration has relied for the subjugation of Kentucky and the other border slave States, and these are the only instruments used by the Prentices, Guthries, Davises, Griders, etc., in effecting a lodgment for Abolitionism and negro equality on Kentucky soil. *These men have counted the gold with which they were bought in open day and before the world, without a blush of shame,* &c., &c. —*Bowling Green Courier, Dec. 30, 1861.*

Col. Magoffin is the brother of Hon. Beriah Magoffin, late Governor of Kentucky. The Colonel seems to have inherited all the manly qualities of the family, and left Beriah scarcely an heirloom.—*Bowling Green Courier, Jan. 4, 1862.*

That little scoundrel Garret Davis, bogus Senator from Kentucky, loses no time after taking his seat to begin his dirty work.—*Bowling Green Courier, January 13, 1862.*

The administration sought to conquer Kentucky with gold. It bought up every political bankrupt and desperado in the State, from Crittenden and Guthrie down to Garret Davis, Jabe Johnson and Dick Jacobs, &c.—*Bowling Green Courier, January 13, 1862.*

IN TROUBLE.—Quartermaster, alias Colonel, alias Judge Rufus King Williams, formerly of Mayfield, Ky., is, we learn, in trouble. * * * * We know Col. Williams pretty well. We are sorry to be compelled to admit that we know him very well. A more unprincipled man never lived—not one who *would sell* himself for a less price, or betray his purchaser more readily. When we learned that the Administration were in the Kentucky market, buying up the recreant sons of that still noble old State, we at once set it down that Judge Williams would close with them, on their own terms. When we have been asked if, at least, a portion of them who accepted Lincoln bribes would not, for a consideration, betray the Federals to whom they had sold themselves, we have invariably replied that Judge Williams would certainly do so. That General Smith has [illegible] the faith of his tory subord[illegible] knowledge [illegible] the compla[illegible] liams's p[illegible] and *accomplice in crime*, Judge Trimble, through the Louisville Democrat. Col. Williams is, with his other accomplishments, an arrant coward, &c., &c.—*Bowling Green Courier, January 16, 1862.*

Judge Trimble having been defeated for Congress, the Courier says:

So Judge Trimble, the vile traitor to his section, is again disappointed.—*Bowling Green Courier, Feb. 4, 1862.*

The windy braggarts *Leslie Combs* and W. S. Rosecrans, have been speechifying in Washington. Leslie gravely informed his hearers that "Kentucky's army would move forward, and no winter quarters were wanted for them." *Leslie always was great at gassing.*—*Bowling Green Courier, January 4, 1862.*

A Leading Republican Press upon Thaddeus Stevens.

[From the Albany (N. Y.) Evening Journal.]

THE STEVENS PLAN—"PARTURIUNT MONTES, NASCITUR RIDICULUS MUS."

Thad Stevens, the Boanerges of fanaticism has presented to Congress another plan for preventing or delaying the reorganization of civil Government at the South.

There is in all the propositions that emanate from this hard-headed Pennsylvania bigot, one striking element—consistency. They are all alike ungenerous; all at war with the recognized and established policy of our political system; all impracticable. From the moment when the Cumberland philosopher sent a broad guffaw over the country by his anomalous theories of finance, to the present time, he has suggested nothing that could by any possibility, or with the least degree of justice, be adopted and applied to the legislation of the country.

Mr Stevens is something of a wag. He has a grim way of joking, which reminds one of the quips of Jaffeur at the banquet of death, or the *mots* of Fourchet in the Chamber of Terror. Therefore, in submitting a scheme which cannot be regarded otherwise than as a denial of the existence of States, he labels it, with sardonic jocularity, a scheme to facilitate the recognition of States thus consigned to a political Hades.

At the outset it is proposed that the Southern States governments shall be recognized, whether loyal or not, as having a *de facto* jurisdiction. This has a spice of most amazing liberality, and seems to cut the Gordian-knot of complications at a stroke. But when we read further we find that it only seems. For the governments are to be recognized only for local and municipal purposes, and the States they represent will have no relations to the Federal organization until certain preliminary conditions have been complied with, which are specified. What are these?

First, conventions are to be called to form legitimate State governments, by the formation and adoption of State constitutions. This is a denial that anything has yet been done in the work of reconstruction. It entirely ignores the fact that nearly all the States have held conventions and remodeled their constitutions by the abolishment of slavery and repudiation of the rebellion. It puts every Southern community in precisely the attitude it occupied during the war, and thus in a sentence, cavalierly disposes of the claims of Southern representatives, loyal or otherwise, to admission in Congress.

Secondly, in the election for delegates to these conventions, "all male citizens above the age of twenty-one years" are to be entitled to vote, and "the word citizen shall be construed to mean all persons, except Indians, not taxed." All these citizens are to have the right of suffrage, or of election as delegates. This is, of course, universal franchise in its broadest form. It would bring all the blacks to the ballot-box with their ignorance, their unpreparedness, their clanishness. It would enable the negroes in districts where they have a large majority, to select convention delegates and constitution-framers from their own number. And it would remove the question of suffrage from the States to which it legitimately belongs, and place it in the hands of Congress.

Thirdly, all persons who held office under the Confederate Government, or who swore allegiance to that government "shall not be entitled to exercise the elective franchise until five years after they have filed their intention or desire to be reinvested with citizenship." As the rebellion at the South was participated in by at least five-sixths of its adult white population, and as all who served the Confederate Government in any department took an oath of allegiance to it, the inevitable conclusion is that Mr. Stevens intends, for five years to come, to restrict the privilege of ballot at the South to less than one-sixth of the white inhabitants, and the affranchised blacks.

Fourthly, no State constitution shall be presented to or acted on by Congress, which makes any distinctions or denials of right on account of color. This is the grain of wheat in the bushel of chaff. By virtue of the national pledge accompanying the abolition of slavery, the freedmen are entitled to unrestricted social and civil immunities. Any attempt to deny these is in conflict with the amended Constitution of the land. And it is but right that the principle thus made paramount should be embodied in the charters of the several States.

Fifthly, whenever these conditions are complied with the Commonwealth is to be considered and treated as a State within the Union. Until that time no Senators or Representatives elected by States of the South shall be admitted into Congress.

It will be seen that this beautiful plan embodies the pestilent theory that by the criminal acts of their citizens, the States committed suicide, affirms the denationalizing dogma of secession—that these States were really out of the Union and their relations to it destroyed; proposes to admit a whole race, without condition or preparation, into the full privileges of citizenship; excludes almost an entire population from the franchise; disposes of the subject of jurisdiction by consolidating a despotic power in the Federal Government, and radically subverts every cardinal feature upon which our republican system has heretofore been conducted.

The entire arrangement is worthy of its author, and bristles with his characteristics. As a specimen of monomaniac exercise and fanatic impracticability, it will have its place in some future museum of political curiosities. But it can hardly be possible that it will ever become even so much as a topic of serious debate. For the majority of Congress, who are earnestly desirous of facilitating the work of reorganization, can look with no other sentiment than aversion upon this manifestation of temper which would postpone reconstruction until the day of doom.

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☞ Agents for the sale of the Best Brands of Copper Distilled Whisky. [illegible] can be found at all times a large and well-selected stock of choice goods, embracing a greater variety than is usually kept in houses in this line of business here or elsewhere. City and country merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves before making their purchase. [illegible]

PIANOS.

REDUCTION in Prices. Call and see them. D. P. FAULDS
m22 dst [illegible] Main street, bet. Second and Third.

MEN'S CLOTHING.
NEW STOCK now open at
J. M. ARMSTRONG'S
[illegible] On Main, opposite the National.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
NEW STOCK now open at
J. M. ARMSTRONG'S
[illegible] On Main, opposite the National.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Shirts, Hosiery, Undearwear, &c.
NEW STOCK now open at
J. M. ARMSTRONG'S
[illegible] On Main, opposite the National.

SOCIETIES.

MASONIC NOTICE.—A called communication of LOUISVILLE LODGE No. [illegible] will be holden at Masonic Temple THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING the [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock. [illegible]
By order of the W. M.
W. D. GATES, Sec'y.

FUNERAL NOTICE.—The members of ABRAHAM LODGE No. 8, F. & A. M. are hereby notified to meet at their [illegible] THIS WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased brother EDWARD BRADY. Brethren of other Lodges are invited to attend.
By order of the W. M.
CHAS. E. DUNN, Sec'y.

NOTICE.
A CALL of 10 per cent on the capital stock of the Western Financial Corporation is made, payable on the 20th inst.
A. O. BRANNIN, Cashier.

ENOCH WOOD.
WILLIAM L. WOOD, of Kelloggsville, Ashtabula co., Ohio, wishes information of the whereabouts of his father Enoch Wood. Any one knowing anything concerning the father will please address the son at the above place.

Chestnut Street Female Seminary,
PHILADELPHIA.
THE Thirty-third Semi-annual Session of this English and French Boarding and Day School will open at 1615 Chestnut street the middle of September. MISS BONNEY and MISS DILLAYE, Principals.
Particulars from Circulars.

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., LOUISVILLE, June [illegible]
THE Market Street Branch of this Company, from Brook to Thirteenth and Main streets, connecting with the Portland Railroad, is opened for public travel.
By order of the Board.
ORMSBY GRAY, Sec'y.

La Pierre House
PHILADELPHIA.
THE subscribers having leased this favorite House, it has been refitted and refurnished in an elegant manner, and is now prepared with the most perfect appointments for the reception of guests. The first position as a first class Hotel will be maintained in the future as in the past.
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A. V. DU PONT & CO.,
PROPRIETORS
OF THE
Louisville Paper Mill
AND
DEALERS IN PAPER OF ALL KINDS,
AGENTS FOR
DU PONT'S GUNPOWDER,
No. 136 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
KEEP constantly on hand a full supply of
PRINTING PAPER,
LETTER PAPER,
NOTE PAPER,
ENVELOPS,
GUNPOWDER,
SHOT, &c. &c.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide, perfectly safe, and leaves no bad effects. By DR. YATES, [illegible] Second st., between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, KY. STEAM DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Having [illegible] will be able to [illegible] the following low prices. [illegible] All work warranted. Call and examine.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATER.
WEDESDAY, June 6.
☞ Engagement of Miss LEO HUDSON.
MAZEPPA,
OR THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.
Mazeppa..........Miss Leo Hudson.
The Wild Horse..........[illegible]
To conclude with
A KISS IN THE DARK
☞ Matinee on Saturday afternoon.

Ladies' Strawberry Festival and Fair,
ST. CHARLES HOTEL PORTLAND.
MR. MARIUS, the gentlemanly proprietor of the St. Charles, having, with his usual kindness and generosity, given the Ladies of Portland the use of the large and commodious hall in the St. Charles to hold the Fair and Strawberry Festival for the benefit of the Methodist Church at Portland, the Fair and Festival will commence on Tuesday evening, June 5, and continue for three or four evenings during the week.

AN EVENING WITH THE POETS.
MOSES T. BROWN, the Elocutionist will give READINGS at the MASONIC TEMPLE on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 6, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets [illegible] to be had at the Bookstores.

Horse and Floral Exhibition
OF THE
Louisville & Jefferson Co. Association.
JUNE 6, 7, & 8, 1866.

FIRST DAY.
HARNESS HORSES.
[illegible]

SECOND DAY.
SADDLE HORSES.
[illegible]

THIRD DAY.
[illegible]

FLORAL HALL EXHIBITION.
[illegible]

O'BRIEN'S NATIONAL
PRIZE CONCERT
Will be held at
THE RINK,
Thursday, July 5th, 1866.
[illegible]
$100,000
In Valuable Prizes, including
TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN MONEY.
[illegible]
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH.
[illegible]

INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS:
[illegible]

Order Tickets Early.
[illegible]
M. O'BRIEN.
132 Dearborn St., Chicago.

References.
[illegible]

WEST BADEN SPRINGS.
To Invalids and Pleasure-Seekers.
THIS Delightful Watering-Place has been for years recognized as the chief resort of health and pleasure seekers from all parts of the country.
[illegible]
H. WILKINS, Proprietor.

Beall & Breinig's String Band
[illegible]
H. WILKINS.

Notice of Dissolution.
THE copartnership heretofore existing between [illegible]
H. D. NEWCOMB.
W. [illegible] NEWCOMB.

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.
Two Days' Peremptory Cash Sale.
FINE FRENCH 6-4 CASSIMERES, BLACK CLOTHS AND FASHIONABLE, SEASONABLE CLOTHING, GENT'S CALF BOOTS, CONGRESS GAITERS AND BALMORALS, LADIES' AND MISSES' FINE KID AND GOAT AND LASTING WEAR
AT AUCTION
ON Wednesday Morning, June 6, at 10 o'clock, [illegible]
S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALES
BY
THOS. ANDERSON & CO.
OF
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, STOCK GOODS, &c.
ON Wednesday and Thursday, 6th and 7th June, [illegible]
Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
67 SIXTH STREET.
ON Thursday Morning, June 7, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at our Auction-rooms, a large stock of Carpetings, Furniture, and Housekeeping articles, [illegible]
Terms cash. S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
[illegible] CINCINNATI June 2, 1866.
ON Friday, June 15, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, at the Government Warehouse, [illegible]
M. S. K. U. S. Army.

BY J. D. WRIGHT.
A general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, WARDROBES, EXTENSION TABLES, [illegible]
AT AUCTION
ON Wednesday Morning, June 6, [illegible]
J. D. WRIGHT, Auctioneer.

BY WM. TWEDDLE.
AT AUCTION
ON Wednesday Morning, June 6, [illegible]
WM. TWEDDLE, Auctioneer.

Walnut Street Lots at Auction.
ON Monday, June 11, 1866, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., I will sell at the front house door—[illegible]
THOS. A. MORGAN, Auctioneer.

GREAT ATTRACTION:
For Sale at Auction One of the Best and Most Valuable Residences in the City of Nashville.
ON Thursday, June 14, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., [illegible]
J. L. & R. W. BROWN, Auctioneers.

"The Meadows" and Stock, &c., at Public Sale.
THE Executors of Dr. Elisha Warfield [illegible]

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
[illegible]
ON Thursday Afternoon, June 7, [illegible]
S. P. WHALEY & CO.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
67 SIXTH STREET.
[illegible] FINE BUILDING LOTS, [illegible] BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT,
AT AUCTION.
ON Saturday Afternoon, June 9, [illegible]
S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
67 SIXTH STREET.
CATALOGUE SALE OF PAWNBROKERS GOODS DIRECT FROM THE EAST.
ON Wednesday Morning, June 6, [illegible]
S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

M. J. FRIEDMAN,
Auction and Commission
MERCHANT,
SOLICITS CONSIGNMENTS OF Every Description of Goods. [illegible]
No. 93 Jefferson st., bet. Third and Fourth. Opposite Tripp's Music Store.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.
Thos. P. Smith, Trustee, against The Louisville & Portland R. R. Co.
BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court [illegible]
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
N. BEALL GANTT, Deputy Marshal.

TO BRICKLAYERS.
SEALED Proposals for the laying of the Brick required for St. John's [illegible]

BEN. MASON,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 12 Third st., [illegible]
LOUISVILLE, KY.

DRY GOODS.

S. BARKER & CO.,
109 AND 111 FOURTH STREET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WE WILL OFFER ON MONDAY June 4, our stock of
DRESS GOODS
At much reduced prices. Also our stock of
Lace Mantles, Points, Rotundas, &c., &c., white and black.
Our stock of
Sacques and Mantles
Will be sold regardless of cost. A fine stock of
SILKS,
Which will be sold cheap. Our stock of
Grenadines, Organdies, and Lawns
Will be sold at less than cost of importation. Purchasers will find our stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, White Goods, Laces, Hosiery, and Gloves
Cheap and desirable.
We will offer 3-4 BLEACHED COTTON at [illegible] cents per yard.
4-4 BLEACHED COTTON at 25 cents per yard.
Also madder color PRINTS from 12½ to 20 cents.
S. BARKER & CO.,
Nos. 109 and 111 Fourth street.

POSTPONEMENT.
THE UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT.
To have been given at
CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE,
Monday, May 28th, 1866,
Will positively take place at the "Rink Hall," Wabash avenue, Chicago,
Monday, July 9, 1866,
On which occasion
HALF A MILLION DOLLARS IN PRIZES
Will be presented to ticket-holders, including
One Hundred Thousand Dollars
IN GREENBACKS
THE postponement is an unavoidable necessity [illegible]
We Advise all Parties Wanting Tickets [illegible]
Special Terms or Club Rates.
[illegible]
WE WILL SEND
[illegible]
WIGGINS, BRADFORD, & CO.,
133 Dearborn street, CHICAGO.
[illegible]

PROPOSALS
FOR LEASING THE CONVICT LABOR OF THE STATE PENITENTIARY OF TENNESSEE.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL [illegible]

WE WISH TO CALL the attention [illegible]

[illegible]

MILLINERY.
No. 100 FOURTH ST. No. 100
LOUISVILLE, KY.
MRS. J. A. BEATTIE
Respectfully informs the public that she is now in receipt of an elegant assortment of seasonable
Paris Millinery,
Embracing all styles of fashionable
BONNETS AND HATS,
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,
PLUMES AND FEATHERS,
CAPS AND HEAD DRESSES,
LACES AND INSERTINGS,
COMBS AND BRUSHES;
[illegible]
Mrs. J. A. BEATTIE.

INFORMATION TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.
REDUCED RATES.
The National Express and Transportation Co.
CARRIES FREIGHT TO AND from the PRINCIPAL EASTERN CITIES [illegible]
R. WILSON, Agent.
Office No. 259 Main street, [illegible]

To Oil-refiners and Others.
PROPOSALS Will be Received at [illegible]
CHARLES O. IRVIN,
[illegible]

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Four or five gentlemen can get pleasant rooms and board in a private family by inquiring at [illegible] street, between Tenth and Eleventh, south side.

BOARDING—Five or Six Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with board; also several day boarders. Inquire at 174, corner of Seventh and Water.

☞ **National Military Asylum.**—The Managers of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers, as authorized by act of Congress, approved March 2, 1866, ask proposals for sites for Asylums by donation or sale. The premises must be situated in one of the loyal States, contain at least 200 acres of land, and be in a healthy location and easy of access by railroad or otherwise. It is the purpose of the managers to erect, without delay, extensive and permanent buildings for said Asylums, and its establishment will be largely advantageous to any section or railroad in the vicinity of its location.

Plans, specifications, and estimates for Asylum buildings, including detached cottages, are also asked for the approval of the Board. Liberal compensation will be given for the successful plan.

Proposals, plans, specifications, and estimates—the first named to be in writing, containing plot and description of grounds and terms and conditions of transfer—must be sent to Major-General B. F. BUTLER, at Lowell, Mass., on or before the 4th day of June, 1866.
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
President Board of Managers.
LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, Secretary.

SUMMER RESORT
BEDFORD SPRINGS.
This old and well known watering place is now open for the reception of visitors, having been leased by the undersigned for a term of years; greatly enlarged and improved [illegible] in addition of more rooms and enlargement of the yard and pleasure grounds. The proprietors are prepared to offer every convenience and comfort to their guests.
Our terms will be as follows: Per week, $12 or $2 per day; Children and Servants half price.
[illegible]
HUNT & BAKER, Proprietors.
[illegible]
Bedford, Ky., June 1, [illegible]

F. W. MERZ,
LOUISVILLE
ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDRY
AND
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,
Manufacturer of
IRON FRONTS,
COLUMNS,
CAPS AND BASES,
CORNICES,
AND GENERAL BUILDING CASTINGS,
IRON RAILINGS,
VERANDAHS,
BALCONIES,
SAFES,
BANK AND JAIL WORKS;
Agent for
JAMES SARGENT'S
Patent Magnetic Bank Locks,
Of Rochester, N. Y.
Green st., bet. Second and Third,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

10,000 Lbs. Black Tea for Sale.
OFFICE [illegible] COMMISSARY, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, NASHVILLE, TENN., May [illegible]
SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, for the purchase of [illegible] pounds of Black Tea will be received until Saturday, June [illegible]
[illegible]
M. P. SMALL, [illegible]

Just Received
AT THE
CHEAP LACE STORE
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF—
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Real Cluny Lace Collars,
Real Swiss Muslin,
Wash Net and Russians,
Tucked and Pulled Muslin,
Black Silk Net, &c., &c.
A lot of
Real French Embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $1 50, $1 75, and $2, which is only half the importation price will be sold to close a consignment.
CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS,
103 Fourth Street.

INTERNAL REVENUE.
Assessor's Office.
Income Returns.
THE Annual lists of this City and [illegible]
EDGAR NEEDHAM,
Assessor [illegible] Ky.

BURR ESOPUS & COLOGNE MILLSTONES BOLTING CLOTHS BELTING [illegible]

JOHN J. BELL,
[illegible]

AMERICAN
[illegible]
ORRIN SKINNER & CO., Sole Proprietors, Springfield, Mass.

LIFE DROPS
[illegible]

PESTACHINE
[illegible]
DEMAS BARNES & CO., [illegible] New York
ORRIN SKINNER & CO., [illegible]

FOSTER, COPELAND, & CO.,
Commission Merchants
AND
Merchandise Brokers,
[illegible] NEW YORK
ADVANCES made by
FOSTER BROTHERS,
FOSTER, CWYNN & CO.,

H. W. WILKES,
[illegible] Main street, near Fourth
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Woolen Mill Supplies,
Cotten Mill Supplies,
Rubber Belting,
Leather Belting,
Bolting Cloth,
Machine Cards,
Carding Machines,
Cotton Gins,
Cotton Warps,
Wove Wire Screen,
Cordage and Rope,
Gum Hose and Packing,
Sheet Metals and Wires,
Lace Leather and Rivets,
Buhr Mill Stones,
Turbine Water Wheels,
Fan Mill Materials,
[illegible] MILLS, FOUNDRIES, FACTORIES, RAILROADS, OIL WELLS, etc.
[illegible]

Virginia Tobacco.
50 BOXES OF LANGHORN & SONS FINE VIRGINIA TOBACCO just received [illegible]
FOSTER, FAIRFAX & CO.,
[illegible] Main street.

DENTAL NOTICE.

I HAVE removed my office to [illegible] FIFTH STREET, [illegible] until further notice.
W. D. GATES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SWEET OPOPONAX! SWEET OPOPONAX!
E. T. SMITH & CO.'S NEW PERFUME FROM MEXICO.
The most elegant Perfume [illegible] EXTRACT OF SWEET OPOPONAX, THE FLORAL GEM OF MEXICO. [illegible]
E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.
[illegible]

Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bedbugs.
Kills upon Touch, cures them up as fire does a leaf and remains of permanent effect. Try it and sleep in peace. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Physiological View of Marriage—Containing [illegible] pages and [illegible] fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Self Abuse, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. Cases treated by mail, as before.

SECRET DISEASES
SAMARITAN'S GIFT! SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
The Most Certain Remedy Ever Used.
Yes, a positive cure!
[illegible]
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell or unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days and recent cases in twenty-four hours.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
[illegible]
RAYMOND & CO.,
No. 71 Fourth street, Louisville.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors,
Philadelphia.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.
HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO -- FORTE
MANUFACTURERS.
Market street, north side, between Sixth and Seventh, LOUISVILLE, KY.
☞ A fine stock of Pianos always on hand at the lowest Eastern prices. Also, an assortment of Pianos for rent.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.
This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the World. Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. The only perfect Dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Genuine is signed **William A. Batchelor.** Sold by all Druggists.

Preserve your Hair! Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs. [illegible]
C. BATCHELOR, New York, and all Druggists.

BRONCHITIS LARYNGITIS.
DR. D. W. BRODNAX, HEMPstead, Texas, can treat the above diseases successfully by the method of Dr. Horace Green of New York. [illegible]

FOR SALE---MISSOURI.

EMIGRANTS' GUIDE,
SKETCH VIEW,
AND COUNTY
MAP OF MISSOURI,
WITH A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF INFORMATION FOR TRAVELERS, LAND-BUYERS, AND EXPLORING PARTIES
IN MISSOURI,
PREPARED BY
ALLEN P. RICHARDSON,
JEFFERSON CITY, MO.
[illegible]
ALLEN P. RICHARDSON,
Jefferson City, Mo.

DENTAL NOTICE.
PRICES REDUCED.

STONE & STANTON, LONG-established [illegible]

U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE.
J. MONKS & COBB,
[illegible] Main street, LOUISVILLE, KY.
OUR STORE-HOUSE HAVING been accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury we are now prepared to receive first-class storage for BONDED WHISKY, and consignments of same are solicited.
Cash paid for NEW COPPER WHISKY [illegible]

XX & XXX
ALE,
Pale,
Amber,
Cream,
Champagne,
AND
STOCK ALE.
WE have a large quantity of pure Stock Ale [illegible]
WM. PADDON & SON,
City Brewery,
Sixth st., west side, bet. Main and Water.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

TO any one acquainted with the enormous profits made from the sale of Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods generally, [illegible]
PARKINSON & CO., [illegible] Broadway, NEW YORK.

THE LANE & BODLEY
Portable Circular Saw-mills,
Portable Steam Engines, Shingle-Machines, Corn-mills and Shafting, Wood-working Machinery.
Lane & Bodley,
[illegible] CINCINNATI.
[illegible]

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS
BY Procuring one of Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rods. [illegible]
MUNROE & HATCH.
LOUISVILLE, June 1, 1866.

M. KEAN. [illegible] E. BOHNE.
LOUISVILLE HOTEL
Main street, bet. Sixth and Seventh.
M. KEAN & CO., Proprietors.
THIS HOUSE, HAVING BEEN undergoing [illegible]

PHELAN, McGILL, & CO.,
PRACTICAL
Gas, Steam, and Water Pipe Fitters,
No. [illegible] Fourth st., bet. Jefferson and Green.
REFITTING and Repairing done [illegible]

WANTED.

WANTED TO LOAN—Five THOUSAND DOLLARS. Apply to STRATTON & SNODGRASS, Real Estate Brokers, [illegible] West Green st., bet. Third and Fourth.

SITUATION as Teacher Wanted by a young Virginia lady, a graduate of Richmond Female Institute, [illegible] Address L. B. [illegible] Liberty, Va.

WANTED—A Situation as Nurse by a middle-aged lady of experience [illegible] between Main and the river.

WANTED—Agents, Everywhere both local and traveling, male and female [illegible]
CONKLIN & CO., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED to Buy—A Small, Comfortable Brick House, [illegible] Address A. B., Journal Office.

WANTED—Agents—Male and Female [illegible]
B. WAYNELL, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—
STAVE TIMBER.
[illegible]
M. M. RHORER, President, [illegible] Fourth st., Louisville.

$1,500 PER YEAR paid to Agents to introduce our new Sewing Machines. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine, or at Chicago, Ill.

$150 PER MONTH—I WANT Agents in every county in the United States [illegible] Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED—Agents—Ten Dollars a day made by Agents in selling our pictures of Washington, Martha Washington, Lincoln, [illegible] Grant, Sherman, [illegible] Jackson [illegible]
A. TELEZ, Agent, Temporarily at the Marion [illegible]

$75 TO TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS PER MONTH—Wanted [illegible]
BRIGGS & M. KATHSON.

$150 PER MONTH AND ALL expenses paid. WANTED—Agents [illegible] SEWING MACHINE. [illegible]
W. H. HUNTINGSON, General Agent, [illegible] Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR OUR GREAT NATIONAL WORK [illegible]

$2,500. WANTED Agents, Male and Female [illegible]
A. S. CVERHOLT [illegible] St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE--FOR RENT

FOR SALE—The Stock and Fixtures of CANAL EXCHANGE, situated on Water street, [illegible]

FOR RENT—A Furnished Room, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Fine Building Lot, [illegible]
OWEN & FRENCH, [illegible]

FOR SALE—One Fine Family [illegible]

TO RENT—Two Rooms & Kitchen, [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE HALF OR [illegible] OF A STEAM SAW AND [illegible]

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN ACRES [illegible]

FOR SALE—FARM—A Farm of [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Attention of Purchasers [illegible]

FOR SALE—
The Louisville Ornamental Iron-Works.
[illegible]

FOR RENT—A SUPERB TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE and LOT [illegible]
T. T. SUMMERS, Real Estate Agt.

FOR SALE—FARM—Containing [illegible]
G. BERGMANN, [illegible]

FOR RENT—The very large, [illegible]

FOR RENT—The second story, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A modern style two-story brick [illegible]
COOKE & BARRET, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A small lot of prime [illegible]

GILMORE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED BAND INSTRUMENTS,
Extensively used in the Army and Navy.
Prices [illegible] Circulars
Reduced [illegible] sent free

May 1, 1866. by Mail.
The general adoption of our instruments by all first class bands and musicians throughout the country is the best evidence of their superiority over all others now offered to the public.
GILMORE & CO.,
Musical Instrument Manufacturers, [illegible] Harvard Place, Boston, Mass.

TUCKER & MALONE,
HOUSE-BUILDERS and Contractors, [illegible]

Dissolution and Copartnership.
THE firm of [illegible] DILLY & CO. [illegible]

TO THE LADIES.
MRS. M. J. OSBORN is prepared to make [illegible]

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO R. R.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Morning Express	5.30 A. M.	5.40 A. M.
Night Express	9.30 P. M.	8.20 P. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

Morning Express	7.00 A. M.	11.00 P. M.
Evening Express	2.35 P. M.	4.10 P. M.
Night Express	9.20 P. M.	6.25 A. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.

Lebanon and Danville Express and Mail, daily except Sunday	7.00 A. M.	2.00 P. M.
Nashville Mail, daily	7.00 A. M.	6.30 P. M.
Nashville Express, daily	7.00 P. M.	6.00 A. M.
Bardstown Accommodation (daily except Sunday)	3.20 P. M.	8.35 A. M.

LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT R. R.

Morning Express	6.00 A. M.	10.35 A. M.
Evening Express	2.30 P. M.	7.10 P. M.
Accommodation	4.30 P. M.	7.30 A. M.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 6, 3 A. M.

Interesting reading matter on every page of the Journal.

THE GOOD WORK OF THE REFUGEES AND FREEDMEN'S DISPENSARY.—In January last the Government established in this city a dispensary for the gratuitous distribution of medicines and medical attendance to the freedmen and refugees who were living here, and unable to pay for a physician's attention. In a quiet and unostentatious manner it has done a vast amount of good, affording relief to the distressed and preventing the increase of contagious diseases among a class peculiarly liable to their attack. The cost to the Government has been over $2,000, and would have cost the patients the usual rates—more than four times as much. The whole number of cases treated for five months was 2,275. The ratio of deaths has been only 8 per cent. to the 1,000. In January there were 116 cases under treatment, in February 464, in March 614, in April 553, and in May 528. There were, during that period, 66 cases of small-pox and 29 cases of varioloid. The diseases most prevalent were the pulmonary and scrofulous.

For these facts, that are of general interest, we examined the records of the Dispensary by permission of the medical officers in charge.

A PUBLIC PARK.—Among the necessities of our rapidly growing city is a park. The constant tide of Sunday travel conclusively shows the popular sentiment, and the wisdom of our city Fathers cannot be more ably demonstrated than by their prompt action in securing some breathing spot in the city's thronged limits where God's green, sunlight and flowers can delight the senses of her toiling citizens. In the eastern portion of the city there is yet room, and nature has done as much as art can do to beautify the grounds. No matter if the park is beyond the Blind Asylum, the street railroads will carry thousands of families to visit it, and a correct public taste could soon be inaugurated, as in other cities, by which choice flowers and shrubs would grow in unmolested splendor [illegible] walks and shady drives. As a [illegible] we cannot [illegible] the theme. We need not, for every reflecting mind sees the whole subject at a glance. We urge the attention of the public to the matter, and hope, for the fair fame of our beautiful city, that some action will be speedily taken.

POLICE COURT—HON. J. P. HARRISON, JUDGE.—Geo. W. Wilson, arrested for keno playing, was held in $300 to answer an indictment. Isaac Eades, charged with cutting and wounding F. Arnold with intent to kill, continued till Saturday. Thomas Kennedy and Kate Sweeney were arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Kennedy was fined $5 and Kate $3. Mat. Ford was arrested for being drunk and abusing his family, but his wife refused to appear against him and Mat was discharged. Henry Snyder was charged with an assault and battery upon Henry F[illegible] and held in $100 to answer. N. P. Tatwiler, charged with shooting and killing Edward Brady, case continued till Friday. James Gray, charged with assault and battery upon B. Hughes, was discharged. Henry Offman, charged with injuring the property of H. Pohlman, was discharged.

THE FOURTH-STREET RAILWAY.—Yesterday the workmen were busy completing the connection between the Main-street and Fourth and Jefferson-street roads. [illegible] is finished [illegible] complete chain of [illegible] the [illegible] with the [illegible]. The opposition to the street [illegible] ly all died away in the city [illegible] yet oppose the double-track upon narrow streets. We are confident that after the roads get well in working order, the expenses to the double-track will soon [illegible] and vanish. [illegible] what they are bound to do [illegible] where the double-track [illegible] better order [illegible] the road was [illegible].

NEW SPRINKLER.—While passing [illegible] of the city railway a few days since, we saw a singular arrangement mounted on car wheels and provided with a [illegible]. This was the new sprinkler that Captain Pratt designs to run over the track during dusty weather. Its capacity is sufficient to hold enough water to last through several squares, and yet not so large as to be cumbrous. We believe arrangements have been made with the Water-works by which the sprinkler can be filled at several different points on the road. This will prove a great convenience to passengers, and Captain Pratt deserves credit for [illegible] and the execution.

KNOTTY.—In last Saturday's issue we published a problem in partial payments for the amusement of those of our readers who are of a figurative turn of mind. No two of the solutions agree so far, and some of them differ more than four dollars. We did not design to publish any of the answers, as we have not the space to devote to it. This will explain why several solutions sent to us have not appeared. Gentlemen who differ as to the correct result can meet and argue the question if they choose, but the matter is not of general interest.

MR. BROWN'S READINGS AT MASONIC TEMPLE.—Those who intend to attend Mr Brown's readings this evening should go early, as there will be no reserved seats.

We regret to learn that our schools are to lose this accomplished elocutionist's services. We understand that he leaves the city at once. Those, therefore, who would not miss a rich treat must embrace the present opportunity. In addition to the "Raven," the "Vagabond," and many other pieces of great merit Mr Brown will read something from the pen of our Senior.

THEATER.—Miss Leo Hudson as Mazeppa, attracted another large and enthusiastic audience last night. The performances of the wonderful horse Sensation are not by any means the least interesting part of the entertainment. Mazeppa will be repeated to-night, but will soon be withdrawn to make way for other novelties.

PEACE WARRANT.—There was only one infraction of the neutrality laws yesterday evening, and the belligerents were M Stone and Ph. Baurmann. The joint bond of both parties was taken for their mutual good behavior for three months in the sum of $100.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to notice the return of our fellow-citizen, Mr Geo. Gay, from his extended European tour. He is looking excellently well and seems to have been improved in health and spirits by his continental trip.

COURT OF APPEALS.—By a notice from the Clerk we learn that there was no session on last Monday, owing to the absence of Judges Marshall and Robertson. There are about twenty-five cases set for trial.

O[illegible] WARRANT.—There was but [illegible] warrant before the Court [illegible] vs George Par[illegible] street between [illegible]. Fined $5.

ON CANES.—From time immemorial it has been the custom of age to aid its enfeebled steps with a stout staff, and, as the silver-haired veterans in life's journey pass slowly through our streets, few there are that do not respect their [illegible] and experience. Grave, plain and unpretending, the canes they carry are generally like themselves, though sometimes the golden head on the stout staff indicates a gift from a relative or friend. Then there are political and historical canes, canes from Ashland, dear to every Kentuckian's pride; canes from the Hermitage, prized by those who rejoice as Union Democrats; canes of mahogany from the shores of the vexed Carribean, and canes of fragrant sandal wood from the distant Indian seas. All these are appropriate, elegant and eminently fitting. But to see a young man, in the prime of youthful vigor, full of the buoyant elasticity of life's morning, carrying a cane or a delicate rattan or whalebone switch, is the height of absurdity. These burlesques of the necessary aids to age are ornamented with an ivory leg, a dog's head, or some unique design, seemingly placed there for the express purpose of being sucked. Verily, to see a modern exquisite languidly dawdling along with his cane stuck in his mouth, is eminently suggestive of the images that the dreamer saw in Fool's Paradise. It is safe to predict a lack of healthy brain in these unfortunate objects.

THE HORSE FAIR AND FLORAL EXHIBITION.—This much talked of event commences to-day. Every preparation has been made that can insure the comfort and convenience of all that attend. The entries are numerous and of fine stock, and the opening day promises to be a brilliant inauguration. Special trains will run every half hour commencing at 9 o'clock this morning. We append the first day's programme, and the premiums to be offered.

FIRST DAY.

[illegible]

LECTURE TO THE LADIES.—Our lady readers will be gratified to learn that Mrs Barclay has consented to repeat her lecture this evening at 4 o'clock, at the earnest solicitation of many who had the pleasure of being present yesterday. The lectures of Mrs Barclay are exclusively devoted to the health and happiness of her sex, and have accomplished much good, as we are assured by many. Gentlemen [illegible] those who are present [illegible] upon [illegible] to peculiar [illegible] in the simplest and most intelligible language. We hope all who can attend will be present this evening, and endeavor to profit by the suggestions and advice of an accomplished and elegant speaker.

The lecture will be given in the lecture room of Rev Mr McKee's church.

BASE BALL.—The Olympic Club met on their grounds yesterday afternoon to play their regular game. The score was closely contested, making the game both exciting and interesting. We understand that a meeting of the Olympic will be held on Thursday night to make preparations for a grand match game. All the members will be present and perhaps the reporter. The meeting will be at [illegible] office.

[illegible]

DEDICATION OF A CHURCH.—By a letter from a correspondent we learn that the Baptist Church and I. O. O. F. Lodge, in Breckinridge county, Ky., was dedicated on the morning of May 19th. The [illegible] was [illegible] consecrated. The [illegible] was supposed to have [illegible].

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The following telegram was received last [illegible]:

MARSHALL, TEXAS, June 5, 1866.
H. Buckhardt, Agent, Louisville, Ky.

Fractional shares of stock arranged for old stock approved. J. M. WASKOM, President Southern Pacific R. R.

☞ In our account yesterday of the Brady and Tatwiler [illegible] we stated that the two were in partnership at one time. We learn that this is incorrect. They never were partners.

☞ To various messengers of the Adams Express Company we return our thanks for late papers in advance of the mails.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, MONDAY EVENING, June 4, 1866.

Thos. E. Judge, our beloved companion and friend, having been suddenly torn from our midst by the hand of a cruel murderer, we, his personal friends, have met for the purpose of expressing our sincere regrets and condoling with his family and relatives at his unfortunate demise; therefore be it

Resolved, That in him we have lost a valued member of our social circle, whose universal kindness of heart, gentle and amiable disposition, won for him our admiration, love and esteem, and that in this dreadful dispensation of an almighty Providence we lose one who possessing all the attributes of noble manhood had entwined himself so closely around our hearts that we are unable to realize the dreadful loss we have sustained, and that the influences of his noble example will live in our memories until we also are called to journey "To that bourne from whence no traveler returns."

Resolved, That we extend to the relatives of our friend our heartfelt sympathy, and hope that the happy memories connected with his life may serve in some degree to console them in their terrible affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be furnished the immediate relatives of the deceased, and that they be published in the daily city papers.

W. W. HERBERT,
LOUIS KEAN,
JOHN J. FLANAGAN,
F. G. PARMELE,
JAMES WOOD,
CHARLES DAVIDSON,
HENRY DAVIES,
MANN W. SATTERWHITE,
JOHN T. LEVI,
TOM D. PARMELE,
LOUIS A. CURRAN,
JOHN WARDEN,
JAMES CHATMAN,
RALPH [illegible],
CHARLES CLIFTON,
and others.

THE ICE AT THE SOO.—From Captain George McKay, of the Portage Lake propeller Ontonagon we learn that there is a larger and stronger body of ice in the lower end of Lake Superior than has been known at this time of the year since the commencement of steamboat navigation. The field extends from Grand Island about twenty miles in width to the head of the canal. For forty or fifty miles the whole end of the Lake is blocked full of ice, and it was with the utmost difficulty that a passage was forced through, and a wind of moderate strength from the northeast would crowd the ice down solid enough to stop navigation for an indefinite period. The ice is not an aggregation of loose soft cakes, except at the edges, but is real solid bergs, of great extent and reaching down into the water twenty feet or more. In many places, Captain McKay says he could not see the bottom of the bergs. So it depends altogether on the wind whether the Detroit and Chicago boats will be able to come along regularly or not.—*Portage Lake Mining Gazette, May 10.*

A woman being enjoined to try the effects of kindness on her husband, and being told that it would heap coals of fire on his head, replied that she had tried boiling water, and it didn't do a bit of good.

Notices of the Day.

☞ We call attention to the card, in another column, of J. R. Esterle & Son. We have known Mr. Esterle for years, and can recommend him as one of the best workmen in the city, were it necessary; but he is too well and favorably known to the public to need any recommendation from us. Mr. Andrew Esterle, his son, will assist him in the business.

☞ Fine gold and silver watches, silver spoons, glaziers' diamonds, gold bracelets and rings, gold guard and vest chains, will be offered in the catalogue sale of Pawn Brokers' goods at the auction rooms of S. P. Whaley & Co., 67 Sixth street, at ten o'clock this morning.

Business Notices.

☞ Roofing and spouting done at the shortest notice at the "Stewart Stove" Store, No. 62 Main street. je6 d6

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—Mrs. M. D. Gilchriest respectfully informs her customers and the ladies generally that she has removed to No. 89 Jefferson street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets, where she will be pleased to exhibit the latest styles of bonnets and hats. Fancy goods kept constantly on hand. my29 dtf

☞ We offer our large wholesale stock of trunks, bags, and valises at retail, for thirty days, and will guarantee to sell them less than any other trunk house. We invite our friends to call and see for themselves. We make this offer for thirty days. J. W. MORRILL & CO., 220 Main street, one door above Louisville Hotel. m7 d1m

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.—Twenty pieces grenadine, 50c ℔ yard; fifty pusher lace point and circulars; also, Swiss, nansook, and jaconet at MORRIS LEVI'S, 114 Market, j1 d6 bet. Third and Fourth sts.

☞ The Annual Examination at the Louisville Female College will commence on Monday, June 4, and continue four days, beginning at 2 P. M. each day. The annual oration will be delivered on Wednesday, the 6th, at 8 P. M., by Rev. Dr. Linn. The Athenæ will hold their annual meeting on Thursday, June 7, at 10 A. M. The Trustees will meet at 3 P. M., and the young ladies of the senior class will read their essays and receive their diplomas on the evening of the same day, commencing at 8 P. M. S. PRETTYMAN, President. j1 d6

CAVE HILL.—Visitors to the cemetery should bear in mind that our well known friend Mr. J. B. Williamson, has fitted up, at the terminus of the road, a neat and well arranged refreshment saloon, where those who are delayed in waiting for the cars, or those who have gathered dust on their way up Broadway, may clear their throats with a glass of cool soda water, a plate of ice cream, or a nice dish of cream and strawberries. The saloon is a great convenience, and the thanks of the public are due to Mr. Williamson for the arrangement. m31 16

☞ One hundred huck towels, not [illegible] at MORRIS LEVI'S, 114 Market, j1 d6 bet. Third and Fourth sts.

THERE IS HOPE FOR THE DRUNKARD YET. Then endeavor to induce him to use that well-known and long-tried remedy, *Urban's Inebriate's Hope*, carefully prepared by Raymond & Co., and sold at the small sum of $2 per package. Sent to any part of the United States free of postage. RAYMOND & CO., my17 d1m&w2 71 Fourth st.

PRICES REDUCED—PRICES REDUCED.—Linen sheets, extra quality, at $1 45, at MORRIS LEVI'S, 114 Market, j1 d6 bet. Third and Fourth sts.

☞ Fresh arrival of Alexander's kid gloves, for ladies and gentlemen; also Misses sizes. A large stock of ladies bon ton collars and cuffs, at Masonic Temple Furnishing Store, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets. j1 d6

CAVE HILL MARBLE WORKS, GANS & CARDONI.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL [illegible]

J. R. ESTERLE & SON, JEWELERS,
No. 83 Third st., bet. Market & Main.
Watches, Clocks, Silver and Platedware, FINE JEWELRY, ETC.
[illegible]

Novelty Wood Works
JONES, MINOTT, & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Refrigerators,
ICE-CHESTS & BEER-COOLERS,
All sizes and styles.
Corner Eighth and Green Streets.
LOUISVILLE, [illegible]

Buckeye Dropper.

WE invite the attention of those wishing to purchase Harvesting Machines to the IMPROVED BUCKEYE, as arranged for cutting grain and grass. We are offering it to the public as a Combined Reaper and Mower with Hand Raking, Dropping, or Self-raking Attachment. We believe that it now excels all other Machines. We [illegible] other Reapers [illegible] as a Mower.
All Descriptive Catalogues furnished on application. PITKIN, WIARD, & CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

IMPROVED MACHINES FOR 1866.

CHAMPION REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.
Ball's. Russell, with Dropper; Wood's.
HAWK-EYE RIDING-PLOW, COTTON-GINS.
[illegible]
Main between Third and [illegible] streets.
N. B.—We are Sole Agents for Mr. Ball in this State, and sell the only Ball made by him.
j1 dim&w

OVERTON COUNTY (Tennessee) Oil and Mining COMPANY.
F. L. HOFFMAN, President.
N. SMITH, Treasurer.
CHARLES H. IRVIN, Superintendent.
THIS Company are the owners of the "NEWMAN" WELL, on Spring Creek, Overton county, Tenn., which is now producing Oil at the rate of 2 barrels per hour.
Capital Stock ... $100,000
IN SHARES OF $20 EACH.
Subscriptions will be received for [illegible] of the above stock at the [illegible]
Office of A. N. JENNINGS, Secretary and Treasurer, at [illegible] and [illegible] CHARLES H. IRVIN, Nashville, Tenn.
[illegible] of WING, TOBIE, & CO., Bankers, Nashville, Tenn.
[illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Special Dispatch from St. Louis.

Progress of the Fenian Raid.

The Fenian Generals in Council.

The Main Column is Moving.

Other forces Soon to Follow.

Regarding Fenian Prisoners.

They are Not to be Given Up.

Bushwhacking the Fenians.

2,000 British near Prescott.

U. S. Court Meets at Richmond.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.]

NASHVILLE, June 5.

The Court met at the usual hour, and resumed the case of Isham Henderson.

Judge-Advocate Voris read the following document:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1866.
Major-General George H. Thomas:

GENERAL: A transcript of the record in the case of Isham Henderson, *ex parte* applications for a writ of habeas corpus before Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, has been submitted to the President, and by him carefully examined. Under the statements herein made the President is satisfied that the conflict between the civil and military authorities as to the jurisdiction over the person of Isham Henderson would have been avoided if the military officers having charge of Isham Henderson had made full and complete answers to the writ, showing that the prisoner at the time of his arrest and whilst in their custody was subject to military jurisdiction, and, under the rules and articles of war and by force of the provisions of the act of Congress of July 17, 1862, and the act of March 2, 1863, liable to be tried by court-martial or military commission, said Isham Henderson being at the time a contractor under the Government of the United States.

The President therefore directs that you order Brevet Major-General Jeff. C. Davis, commanding the Department of Kentucky, and Colonel William H. Coyl, of the same Department, to amend their answer to the writ of habeas corpus issued on the 25th of April, 1866, from the United States Circuit Court for the District of Kentucky, upon the petition of Isham Henderson, so that by their answers it will be made fully to appear that the petitioner, at the time of the commission of the alleged crimes, was a contractor under the Government and therefore subject to trial by military commission at Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, by authority of the provisions of the act of July 17, 1862, and the act of March 2, 1863, and that he was in their custody at the time of the service of said writ of habeas corpus, for the purpose of his trial.

The President deprecates all unnecessary conflicts of jurisdiction between the military and civil authorities and desires that processes lawfully issued by the courts should be legally respected by the soldiers and citizens.

By order of the President.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS, ETC., NASHVILLE, June 5, 1866.
Maj.-Gen. A. C. Gillem, President Court-Martial:

GENERAL.—The Maj. General commanding requests that you adjourn the court of which are President until Monday 11th inst., in order that Isham Henderson may be sent to Louisville, to be produced by Gen. Jeff. C. Davis before Judge Ballard at the United States District Court of Kentucky in compliance with instructions contained in telegram dated May 17th, a copy of which is transmitted herewith for your information.

The [illegible] Henderson objects to going [illegible] has so signified to the Major-General commanding through [illegible] however, in order to enable General Davis to make proper returns to the writ of Judge Ballard, it is necessary that Henderson be produced in person. You are therefore requested to send the prisoner to Louisville, in charge of the Judge Advocate of the court, with directions to report to Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, commanding the Department of Kentucky, to [illegible] there until Gen. Davis has complied with the instructions of the Major-General commanding relating to the case.

I am, etc., S. C. KELLOG,
Capt., A. D. C., and Brevet Major.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.]

ST. LOUIS, June 5.

OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY—MORNING SESSION.

The session was called to order at the usual hour, and opened with prayer by Rev. J. Allison.

The minutes were then read and approved.

Dr. McLean offered a paper, which was read. It strikes off nine synods and forty-nine presbyteries from the roll of the Assembly, but says the Assembly will give up no part of its territory in those bounds, but will cultivate it as good soil. It also authorized ministers and churches which desire to adhere to this General Assembly and accept its deliverances to apply to the nearest Presbytery and be received there, by until they are strong enough to be organized into a Presbytery.

Rev J. S. Smith offered an amendment, which was read and, with Dr McLean's paper, was laid on the table.

Dr Krebs offered the following, which was adopted:

It having come to the knowledge of this body that some of the ministers under your care, not able to subscribe to the recent testimonies of the General Assembly on the subject of loyalty and freedom, and that some who have not signed or formally approved the declaration and testimony, do nevertheless hesitate to comply with the requirements of the last Assembly touching the members from the South known or supposed to have been in sympathy with the rebellion, therefore

Resolved, That while we would treat such ministers with kindness and forbearance, and would by no means interfere with the full and free discussion of their testimonies and requirements referred to, we deem it the solemn duty to which we owe to them and to the church to guard them against giving countenance in any way to the declarations and movements which are defiant of the Assembly's authority and schismatical in their tendency and aim, and we do earnestly exhort them in the name and for the sake of our common Lord and Master to study and pursue the things which make for peace.

Dr. Krebs, from the Committee on Unfinished Business, reported, recommending that judicial case No. 1, being an appeal from R. E. Breckinridge against the Synod of Kentucky, be adjourned to the next General Assembly. Adopted.

Also, that judicial case No. 2, being the complaint of S. G. Niccotts and others against the action of the Synod of Missouri passed at its session in October, 1865, whereby it declared the previous meeting of its own body not a free court of Christ and its entire acts null and void and of no binding force.

As the last General Assembly had recognized the Synod referred to as a free court of Christ and its acts as valid and of binding force, the Committee recommend that the complaint be sustained, the action of Synod complained of reversed, and that the Synod [illegible] censured for not showing due submission to the action of that Assembly.

Dr. S. J. P. Anderson then rose to a point of order, and complained that the Synod of Missouri of 1861 had been trammelled in its action by the Provost Marshal, and being no free court of Christ its action should not be endorsed by the General Assembly.

He was followed by the Rev. C. P. Forman, from St. Joseph, who indorsed his remarks.

Dr. Van Dyke moved to postpone the question.

After considerable discussion, which was taken part in by Drs. Breckinridge, Clark, Magill, and Smith, the motion of Dr Van Dyke was lost.

Mr. Niccotts was, on motion, allowed to speak. He declined to discuss the question.

The whole case was then referred to the next General Assembly.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The whole time of the evening session was taken up in discussing the merits of the new book of psalms and hymns prepared by a committee of the last Assembly. They expect to adjourn *sine die* to-night.

Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson and S. P. Wilson, of Louisville, Ky., lecture to-night on the relations of the Church to political matters.

Six hundred Fenians left St. Louis and one hundred from Carondolet to-day for the front.

A mass meeting is called for to-morrow night by the Fenians at the Court-house.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.]

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, TENN., June 5.

The storm that threatened and marred the arrival of guests at the Lookout Mountain House passed away, leaving the magnificent scenery resplendant in the June afternoon. The clouds have drifted far from the historic brow of Lookout, and lend a halo in the dying sunlight to the far off Carolina mountains.

The Mount Line House is filled with visitors, fashion and beauty. A large delegation from Louisville and Nashville have arrived. The elite of Chattanooga and vicinity crowd the hotel accommodations. It is expected that large parties from Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Nashville will arrive.

The hop to-night was brilliant, although the new arrivals did not generally participate. The press of Nashville and Louisville are liberally represented. The weather is fine, and the opening of the Lookout House by Coother & James a distinguished success. From the porch of the house and from Point Lookout eight battle-fields, the city of Chattanooga, Rossville, Mission Ridge and the far steppes of forest and plain, reaching to the Virginia and Carolina mountains, were plainly visible during the afternoon subsequent to the storm that swept over the renowned Lookout Mountain. The festival will continue during the week, and no doubt will prove the most enchanting reunion since the war.

To the Associated Press.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 5.

SENATE.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to lease and preserve the public lands which contain mineral springs. Referred.

Mr. Gaines called up the resolution regulating the investment of [illegible].

Mr. Doolittle called up the bill to increase the pay of clerks in the Interior Department.

Mr. Nye called attention to the resolution of the Johnson Club, saying it was made up on the part of these clerks.

Mr. Edmunds reported the House bill for the protection of the lives of passengers traveling on steamboats on the Western rivers. Ordered to be printed.

At 1 o'clock the reconstruction resolution was taken up.

Mr. Boland took the floor to deliver a written speech.

Mr. Edmunds's bill amends the section which revokes the license of the pilot who may refuse to admit into the pilot house a learner of pilotage, and provides instead of such revocation a fine of $300.

It provides afterwards for certain cases for the revocation of the licenses of a pilot the alloyed metals now required to be placed in or upon the flues of boilers shall be fusable at a temperature not exceeding four hundred and forty degrees of Farenheit.

The 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th sections relate to the transportation of [illegible] fire, which has been the subject of special legislation.

The 14th section relating to the [illegible] discharging apparatus on sea going and lake steamers, requires such apparatus to be so arranged as to allow such boats to be safely [illegible]. The provision respecting lights on river steamers is [illegible] out and an additional section which provides that supervising and local inspectors of steamboats shall [illegible] such [illegible] may prescribe for the faithful performance of duties of these [illegible].

BUFFALO, June 5.

At an early hour this morning warrants were issued by the United States Commissioners in this city, commanding the United States Marshal to apprehend the Fenian officers who are now on board the steamer Michigan and bring them before the Commissioners for examination, when it will be decided whether they shall be held for trial before Judge Hall. The complaint is stated as follows:

"Whereas, Complaint has this day been made that ——— did, on or about the 31st day of May, 1866, at the city of Buffalo, within the Northern District of New York, and jurisdiction of the United States, begin and set on foot, and prepare and provide the means for a military expedition, to be carried on from thence against the territory and dominion of the province of Upper Canada, the Government and people, with which the United States are at peace, contrary to the provisions of the act of Congress, [illegible] neutrality, passed April 20th, 1818, &c.

It is said that the officers will [illegible] defense [illegible] a breach of the neutrality laws. The writ of habeas corpus was served last evening returnable at [illegible] o'clock this morning, but the hearing was postponed till tomorrow to give Commander Bryson, of the Michigan, time to consult with Washington. The prisoners are really in custody of the [illegible] authorities and the military and naval [illegible] guarding them.

On the other side, early this morning, four more Fenian prisoners were brought in and placed in the Niagara ferry-house. Many of them meet with a quicker fate as the volunteers shoot them dead when found. It is reported that no less than twenty-five or thirty have been shot in the woods round about Fort Erie and Ridgeway, but this needs confirmation. Altogether the Canadians have about one hundred prisoners, of whom fifty are doubtless civilians, as arrests were made with very little discrimination. Sixty are now reported to be lodged in the Bradford jail, and a few at Port Colborne.

All trains on the Grank Trunk are running regularly east and west.

Col. Lynch, of Chicago, who assumed command of the Fenians of Buffalo Friday night, left the city Sunday night, and is reported to have taken with him a number of the Fenians who were waiting to reinforce Col. O'Neil. Lynch declared that had the situation been known at Chicago any number of troops could have been obtained for the purpose of joining the Fenians at Fort Erie. An expedition comprising some three hundred men, under the command of Captain [illegible], are reported to have left the city last night. Their destination is unknown, but their departure was known to the United States authorities here. General Barry last night received a dispatch from Gen. Meade, stating that no landing had been effected at any point in his vicinity. Two companies of battery and United States artillery from Fort Schuyler arrived here this morning, and other troops came last night. The report that arms had been seized at P. O. Day's store, who is the Head Center here, is, we believe, incorrect, as the only arms taken from his shop were seized in the way of business by the Fenians. We can get no confirmation of the street rumor that United States Consul Blake at Fort Erie was insulted by a British officer or any other man.

NEW YORK, June 5.

Colonel James Corrigan, late [illegible] Congress, leaves here on Saturday in command of a full brigade. The officers are taken from various New York [illegible] regiments [illegible].

[illegible]

NEW YORK, June 5.

The French steamer Ville de Paris from Havre, is below.

CINCINNATI, June 5.

The river has risen two inches. Weather clear. Thermometer 75 deg.

NASHVILLE, June 5.

The court martial in the case of Isham Henderson adjourned until Monday next, as Gen. Davis had been instructed to obey the writ of habeas corpus which had previously been served upon him on the petition of Mr Henderson, and it was necessary to produce the body of Mr Henderson in court subject to its order.

The adjournment of the court prevented the presentation of testimonials relative to the good character of Wm. McKay Hege, the principal witness for the prosecution. These were signed by many influential citizens of Wheeling, Virginia, as well as several members of Congress, among them W. J. Shelly, Jas. W. Grimes, Z. Chandler, Chas. Sumner, and others.

The following dispatch was sent to President Johnson from the Fenian Headquarters in this city:

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

Please suspend action upon the application of the British Government for Col. O'Neil and others, until petition from the citizens of Tennessee has been received.

Signed, D. S. McCREEDAY,
Centre Nashville Circle.

Internal Revenue Collector H. S. Horvall has seized over 300 barrels of whisky for non-payment of taxes and for frauds during the last month. Seizures are being made daily throughout the city and country.

Great Fenian meeting in the city to-night, and a call from the Head Centre to all friends of Ireland to contribute.

The river commenced falling to-day. Three feet of water on Harpeth Shoals. The large steamer Cumberland has arrived, and also the steamers Anna White, Tyrone, and Emperor.

Doctor Rolf, who committed suicide yesterday was buried to-day by the Hebrew Benevolent Association.

NEW YORK, June 5.

Dispatches from St. Albans yesterday say the council of war of the Fenian officers closed this forenoon, after much discussion. The officers say they are about to move. A number of them think it inexpedient with the present short allowance of ammunition and supplies, but are ready to obey orders.

General Spear expected to find seventeen regiments with plenty of stores, here, and five regiments at Malone. There is not a full regiment here now. He found no military organization, nor any preparations for any.

The officers say $10,000 were raised in Boston, and only about $3,000 expended for transportation. They ask where is the remainder. They blame the New York and Boston Committees for withholding the assistance they need at once. Still they are ready to go into action.

A special messenger has arrived here from General Murphy at Malone. He reports that Murphy has over ten thousand armed men and moves to-night. General Spear will move soon and will co-operate with Murphy.

It is authentically stated here that a grand movement takes place from all points to-night and stirring news may be expected to-morrow.

The dissatisfied officers here are now more confident. A small quantity of arms and ammunition have been secured by the Fenians, and they are making strong efforts to seize confiscated stores, in some of which they have succeeded.

NEW YORK, June 5.

In the stock market everything revolves around Erie. The firmness of that stock has infused confidence into the market generally and prices are, on an average, about one per cent better. At the board Erie opened at 64¼, advanced to 65, and closed at 64⅞.

The demand for loans of stock has been very active this morning, ½ per cent being generally paid by borrowers.

Northwestern is among the most active on the list of stocks, the price closing at 29⅞ for common and 59¼ for preferred.

Five-twenties are in demand at about [illegible].

There is no expectation of any further [illegible] of loans from Europe. Five-twenties of 1862 closed at 112½; do 1864 102¼; do 1865 102¼. Money is in moderate demand. There is an ample supply on call at 6@7 ℔ cent on ordinary street transactions, with exceptions at 5 ℔ cent for round amounts. Discounts are active at 6@7 ℔ cent for prime paper, 8@9 ℔ cent for good names, and 10@15 ℔ cent for lower grades.

Gold has been excited under a renewed large demand for export. The unusual pressure for sight bills on London and the continent indicates the largeness of the requirement for remittance, it being estimated that the exports of gold to-morrow will not be less than three to three and a half millions. At the 1 o'clock board gold closed at 146¼.

It is stated that seventy-five millions of 5-20s will be returned to this country from Germany this month.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.

There is [illegible] excitement among the Fenians [illegible] was a large meeting at Morgan's [illegible] last night, at which a committee of thirty prominent citizens was appointed to [illegible]. There is a tremendous meeting at the Court House [illegible] and the [illegible] enthusiastic [illegible] believed efforts now being made will result in a union of the O'Mahony and Roberts-Sweeney wings. It is expected another large delegation will leave for the North to-morrow, and the St. Louis will furnish three to [illegible].

Gen. Grant and family arrived to-day.

One hundred miles of the Union Pacific Railway is completed west, at a [illegible] one hundred and eighty-three miles of continuous rail west of St. Louis. This company is now running 126 miles of road including the Leavenworth and Lawrence branch, and will reach Fort Riley the latter part of July.

The Old School Presbyterian Assembly adjourned last night to meet in Cincinnati next May.

NEW YORK, June 5.

The Tribune's special dated Hamilton, C. W., to-day, 11:30 A. M., says two thousand troops are now concentrated along the line of the Detroit and St. Clair rivers. The main portion of the troops are about Prescott, [illegible] considered the real point of attack. Troops from the West have been sent to this point. It being cared for by regulars and volunteers from Montreal. The West is quiet to-day, all the troops being at the front. Mr. Booker is here and is the object of derision for his part in the Limestone Ridge fight.

BOSTON, June 5.

It is estimated that 600 Fenians left Boston yesterday afternoon for St. Albans and northern New York; about 300 belonging to the Third Regiment went by the Lowell road under command of Col. B. F. F[illegible], and about an equal number took the Fitchburg railroad. These were a portion of Col. Courtney's cavalry regiment. They were under the command of Capt. O'Neil Larken.

NEW YORK, June 5.

The Post's money article says the loan market is easy at 6 per cent with exceptional transactions at 7 per cent. Commercial paper is still scarce and rates are unchanged. The stock market shows more animation. Governments are fairly suspended but more disposition to sell railroad shares strong especially Erie, in which there is very large short interest and the stock is scarce for delivery. After the Board New York Central was quoted at 99⅝@99¾, Erie 65@65½, but later Erie sold at 64½.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 5.

The Fenian train was come up with at Richville, the first station South of Dekalb Junction, by a company of United States troops, who took the arms, ammunition and men in charge. The Fenians were unloading the arms when the troops arrived, intending to run them across the country, having received information of troops waiting them at Dekalb. No resistance was made.

The morning train going North had on board a company of Fenians and a detachment of United States Regulars.

NEW YORK, June 5.

Specials to the evening papers say no conclusion has yet been reached by the Government in regard to bailing of Jeff. Davis.

No decision has been arrived at in regard to the Fenian prisoners in our possession, but one thing has been positively decided, it is not to surrender them to the British authorities.

Stephens, in his speech in Baltimore last night, said he had been deceived if not betrayed by both wings of the Fenian organization.

ST. ALBANS, June 5.

Colonels Tresselon and Courtney serving on General Sweeny's staff, have arrived here. The General is at Malone.

The local cavalry were out this forenoon. The United States forces were out in dress parade.

Large amounts of arms for the use of the Canadian Government are allowed to pass without molestation and other arms are seized.

TORONTO, C. W., June 5.

Rumors of a most alarming character from all quarters, prevailed here during all last night, but there are mostly exploded [illegible] A. M. At Goderich, Sarnia, [illegible], Windsor, and other points [illegible] on the Western frontiers all was [illegible] to-day.

The obsequies of the Canadian volunteers killed at the battle of Ridgeway are taking place here to-day. Business is entirely suspended and the city is draped in mourning.

The Fenian prisoners brought here [illegible] will probably [illegible].

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 5.

Gold closed at 146¼, day of great excitement. The principal reason for the sudden rise to-day is the fact that the total balance is reduced to twenty-six millions. The market for sterling exchange is more active and firmer, 60 day bills are 109⅞@110, and 30 day 11@11¼. At second regular board Erie was lower, but balance of market was strong, with a further rise in Northwestern. At the last board Erie was higher and the rest of the market firm.

The money market continues to increase in the east and capital is superabundant at 6 per cent. On stock collaterals some balances have been loaned at 5 per cent on governments. Governments firm, 5-20s coupons, 102¼. The report in the morning papers that the Erie Company had negotiated another loan with Mr Drew for $1,750,000 and that $3,000,000 of convertable bonds had been deposited as collateral, is without any foundation.

The Journal of Commerce says that the Sub-Treasury is paying out very large sums of national bank notes of small denominations. The banks which have large cash checks on the sub-Treasury receive in payment these large bundles of bank notes in unbroken packages. The question with them is what to do with these notes, as they cannot use them to pay their debts at the Clearing-house, and they must turn them into legal tender notes, for it must be remembered that the issues of the national banks are a lawful tender from the Government to the banks, but are not a lawful tender from the banks to the Government.

They must dispose of those bills in some way. The present method is to lend them without interest for two days, to be paid for in greenbacks. Most of this business is done with Messrs. Jay, Cooke & Co., who have now many millions held from the banks, for which they pay no interest. The burden is daily becoming heavier.

The petroleum and mining stocks were generally steady. United States stocks, however, were heavy, and fell.

RICHMOND, VA., June 5.

Judge Underwood, after consultation with General Terry, opened the United States Court this morning. Messrs. Reed, Bradley, Brown, Edsall, and Davis's counsel were present. Some delay occurred before a panel was completed. Judge Underwood delivered his charge, of which the following are the principal points:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: I am happy to meet you again, and to know that you are still living, notwithstanding the assaults that have been made upon you. Little needs to be said in addition to the instructions given at Norfolk. Your last session has made you historical, and the continued efforts which have been made to intimidate you and to explode the course of justice will not make you less faithful and earnest in the discharge of your duties. The Judge then referred in the severest terms to the press of Virginia and the city of Richmond for its share in the odious slave trade.

Complaints of threatened violence and intimidation which have been forwarded to me by several of your number for your late heroic and patriotic actions, have been submitted to the highest legal and military authorities of the Government, and I can assure you of the earnest sympathy and firm support of all the officers of the law, not excepting the President, whom the treasonable now flatter and fawn upon, but whom they will probably soon curse as heartily as they did two years ago.

The Judge then recited the act punishing obstruction of justice. He charged them that they will have to exercise some restraint upon the press, which have done so much to promote duels, assassinations, murders and confusion without any [illegible] touching the famous treason [illegible] news. But let us not with impatience and discrimination, for though a prostituted press is one of the greatest calamities, a free and virtuous press is one of the greatest public blessings, the greatest security and the support of public virtue.

The grand jury retired, when Wm. B. Reed, of Philadelphia, then addressed the court as follows:

May it please your Honor, I present myself in conjunction with my colleagues, as the counsel of Jefferson Davis, a prisoner of state at Fortress Monroe, under an indictment for high treason in your Honor's court. We find in the records of your Honor's court an indictment charging Mr. Davis with this high offense, and it has seemed to us due to the cause of justice, due to this tribunal, due to the feelings of our client and another which may be described as chivalrous, around the unfortunate man, that we should come at the very earliest to this tribunal and ask of your Honor [illegible] the gentlemen who represent the United States, the simple question what is proposed to be done with this indictment? Is it to be tried? and this a position perhaps that I have no right to ask. Is it to be withdrawn? or is it to be suspended? [illegible] please your Honor, [illegible] my colleagues and myself and [illegible] absent client I say with emphasis [illegible] it with earnestness, that we came here prepared to meet it, to try that indictment, we shall [illegible] ready at your Honor's bench further than is necessary to bring the prisoner before the Court and to [illegible] what [illegible] the statesman [illegible].

Is it to be withdrawn? [illegible] humanity, it seems to me, presupposes we should know it. Is it to be suspended or postponed? [illegible] the Court with all respect to [illegible] the gentlemen who conduct the public business here, your Honor must [illegible] as an apology [illegible] protest. We [illegible] charge that may be brought against Mr. Davis [illegible] in this land. We say [illegible] we are ready to meet this [illegible].

The Constitution [illegible] United States guarantees to him not only an impartial trial which I am sure he will have, but a speedy one, and we [illegible] respect to your Honor [illegible] sympathy both professionally and personally the [illegible] simply to ask the question [illegible] addressed to the District Attorney or your Honor as may be the most appropriate, what is proposed to be done with the [illegible] indictment against Jefferson Davis now pending for high treason.

Major J. L. Hennessy, Assistant U. S. District Attorney, said he had not entirely anticipated [illegible] the statement of the application just made. In the absence of the District Attorney (Mr. Chandler) he was not prepared to answer the question, but would immediately telegraph to that gentleman the fact of such an application having been made. Mr. Chandler would probably arrive in Richmond this evening if he failed to arrive, Major Hennessy stated he would himself be prepared to answer the question to-morrow morning.

Judge Underwood addressed the counsel for Mr. Davis—Am I to understand that that will be satisfactory?

Mr. Reed—Entirely so.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

WASHINGTON, June 5.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in response to the House question concerning the sales of gold in New York in May, reports that there were sold $35,000,110. The rate paid P. M. Myers, the agent for selling, was one-eighth of one per cent. The rates at which the gold was sold were $2,662,000 at 130¼, $6,350,000 at 130⅜, $50,000 at 130½, $,060,000 at 130⅝, and $17,000 at 121¼. These were the only sales since February. The coin in the Treasury, which had been accumulating, was held (to facilitate a return to specie payment, and to be disposed of in any emergency to protect the national currency) to such an extent as not to unjustly affect business, and especially the interests of the laboring and producing classes.

These were his instructions to Mr. Van Sleck, and the letter of explanation, which was also submitted, shows that they were fully carried out. The sales in February amounted to fifteen millions, at a premium of between 19 and 18 per cent, and was made on account of apprehended political convulsions. The sales in May were made on account of unfavorable financial intelligence brought by the Cuba. The sales were continued under active demand and a larger amount disposed of than would have been the case if word could have reached Mr Van Dyke in time to suspend. But the Secretary is now satisfied with the proceeding, and as a sale at that time would have caused a panic. Though regretting the heavy sales, he says that the return of Mr. Van Dyke was both courageous and judicious, and the soundest merchants and bankers of New York concur in this opinion.

BOSTON, June 5.

Special dispatches from St. Albans dated to-day, say that the main column of the Fenians commenced moving from Fairfield at four o'clock yesterday afternoon the column heading towards Canada. Small detachments soon afterwards followed in the same direction. Generals S. Spear and Mahon remained at St. Albans to organize recruits, and look after the expected arms and ammunition. The nonarrival of the war material delayed the movement, which caused serious despondency. Twenty officers and [illegible] been dispatched to hunt up and hurry the [illegible].

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.

In the McDonough arbitration will case, [illegible] to a petition for [illegible]. The Supreme Court returned [illegible].

The charge to [illegible] Mayor Monroe refused to hoist the American flag in memory of Gen. Scott [illegible] raise it when [illegible].

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

LIBERTY No. 2, Capt. S. Archer, 5 P. M., Memphis.
J. T. McCOMBS, Capt. Ballard, 5 P. M., Henderson.
INDIANA, Capt. J. S. Neal, 5 P. M., New Orleans.
WREN, Capt. Sanders, 1 P. M., Kentucky River.
ST. CHARLES, Capt. J. M. Martin, 12 M., Cincinnati.
GEN. BUELL, Capt. E. P. Crider, 12 M., Cincinnati.
UNITED STATES, Capt. D. Whitten, 12 M., Cincinnati.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Liberty No. 2, Memphis; Golden Eagle, Memphis; Rose Hite, Henderson; J. T. McCombs, Henderson; [illegible]; Wild Wagoner, Cin.; Gen. Lytle, Cincinnati; Major Anderson, Cincinnati.

DEPARTED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

At Portland—Clara Poe; [illegible]; P. W. Strader; J. T. McCombs; and Liberty.

At City Wharf—[illegible]; Bermuda; Mercury; [illegible] Memphis.

BOATS DUE.

[illegible]

The river continues to rise with [illegible] feet water in the canal, three feet in the channel and two feet upon the rocks at the head of the falls. The weather has been cloudy and warm. No business of any consequence transacted upon the levee.

THE LIBERTY No. 2, Captain Archer, is the regular packet for Memphis at 5 o'clock this evening. This palatial boat is one of the most elegant and luxurious of all that ply the river. Captain Archer and Captain Ed. Judge are gentlemen peculiarly suited to the positions they occupy. Complete in every respect, passengers cannot do better than to travel on the Liberty.

THE J. T. McCOMBS, Capt. Ballard, is the regular Henderson packet for this day at 5 P. M. The McCombs is neat and staunch and has fine accommodations. Captain Ballard and his gentlemanly assistants will see that passengers are well provided for and comfortable.

THE INDIANA, the magnificent, Capt. J. Stut. Neal, is the regular boat this afternoon at 5 o'clock for the city of New Orleans. The Indiana is justly popular, and is one of the pleasantest boats to travel in on the river. The staterooms are large and well ventilated, with soft, clean bedding. Her officers are those pleasant and accommodating gentlemen, Capt. Colons and R. Lodge, than whom none are more deservedly popular. Capt. Stut. Neal is known and read of by all men and passengers by the Indiana, under the care of that prince of caterers Lee Cox, will have a good time and be fed on strawberries and cream and everything else good. Those requiring a brave spiritual refreshment will find a quantity of same as near liquor as ever tickled anybody's throat, handed out by Mr. S. N. Johnson, of his hotel [illegible].

THE WREN, Captain Sanders, is the regular [illegible] Kentucky river [illegible] at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Captain Sanders is [illegible] and will attend to the wants of passengers or shippers at all [illegible].

THE ST. CHARLES, Captain J. M. Martin, is the regular mail boat at the People's Line for Cincinnati. Her splendid accommodations are proverbial with the traveling public. She leaves the People's Line wharfboat at the foot of Fourth street promptly at 12 M.

THE UNITED STATES, Captain Wade, is the favored swift [illegible] for the United [illegible]. Unexcelled in [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible].

THE GENERAL BUELL, Captain Crider, is the [illegible] of the United States Mail Line for Cincinnati. Passengers [illegible].

[illegible]

MEMORANDUM.—Steamer Liberty No. 2 left Memphis on Saturday evening at half-past seven o'clock, June 24. Boats in port—Mollie Able and W. H. Osborn, for New Orleans; St. Patrick, for Vicksburg; Marble City, for St. Louis. Met Continental and City of Cairo at Little Prairie Bend, Henry Ames at New Madrid, the Olive Branch at Columbus. Boats at Cairo—Nanatuck [illegible] David White, and Virginia Armada at Paducah. Met Melnotte and Morning Star lying in the fog below Carrsville; met Pink Varble below or at Shawneetown; met Louisville at West Franklin. Passed Silver Cloud at foot of Henderson Island and Crozer at Henderson Tow-head. Boats at Evansville—Superior, Sam Orr, Wm White, and Mary Erwin. Met Henry Dean at Owensboro. Tuscarora at Rock Island. Mary Ament at Hall's Bar. Passed Darling at Schooner's Point. Six feet water in the Ohio, and the Mississippi is in good boating order for the largest class boats. Steamer Liberty No. 2 leaves for Memphis on Wednesday evening, June 6th, at five o'clock from Portland wharf.

EDWARD H. JUDGE, Clerk.

Manifest of steamer Palestine from Nashville to Louisville, June 4, 1866—28 empty half bbls, 97 [illegible], Jas. Dohn; 30 pkgs mdse, G. C. Hunter & Co.; 1 box books, Walter Sherrill & Co.; 2 hhds tobacco, Thomas & Co.; 2 do, Glover & Co.; [illegible] Spratt & Co.; 2 do, Phelps, Caldwell & Co.; 12 do, Wm. C. [illegible]; 2 pkgs mdse, Shepard & Co.; 32 hhds, 3 [illegible] flaxseed, Sabel & Bookerpool; 2 [illegible] lard, Guthrie & Co. For Cincinnati—1,500 feet cedar lumber, 68 bundles spokes, etc.; 21 empty [illegible], 26 bags feathers, 17 hhds tobacco, 4 boxes mdse, 15 tons scrap iron, 36 to pig iron, 292 hides, 1 lot furniture. Discharged at New Albany—62 pigs lead, 5 do zinc, 3 bdls [illegible], 1 do copper, 18 hhds tobacco.

MALBON & HALE.

COMMERCIAL.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, TUESDAY, June 5, 1866.

Monetary affairs are quiet with ample supply of capital, and rates unchanged. The recent decline of 5-20s in Europe and their return to this country, together with heavy and increasing export demand for coin, caused gold to advance to-day to 145. The imports of dry goods at New York for the week ending Saturday last, were over two and a quarter millions dollars foreign gold value, and the total imports, including general merchandise, amounted to near eight millions dollars foreign gold value. It remains to be seen if this is a temporary renewal of large receipts or the beginning of another flood.

Exchange was steady and unchanged, buying at 1-20 premium and selling at 1-10 premium. Governments rose a fraction lower to-day. 5-20s quoted at 102@102¼, 10-40s at 95@96, 7-30s at 101@102.

The New York dispatches to the Exchange reported gold opened at 142⅞, advanced at noon to 145. Cotton very dull and holders anxious to realize at 30@37c. Tallow [illegible], heavy and irregular. Sugar advanced; Cuba 9½@12¼c; Porto Rico 10@13c, hard [illegible] 17c. Other articles unchanged.

Cincinnati market reported no change from yesterday.

Chicago quoted flour, superfine at $7 [illegible]. Spring wheat, No. 1 at $1 65. Oats 50@51c, and no change in other articles.

Commercial affairs continue unsettled, [illegible] values are again declining [illegible] owing to the fluctuations of gold, which has, with slight variations, maintained an upward tendency. Prices for most leading articles of consumption have [illegible] which serves to check trade, making buyers cautious, who confine their purchases to immediate wants. Under such an abnormal condition the regular laws of trade, supply and demand, are in [illegible] and no [illegible] possible.

Little or no speculation prevails though [illegible] and continued to [illegible] as well as the St. [illegible] and [illegible] such [illegible] for the [illegible].

[illegible]

COTTON.—[illegible]

[illegible]

CORN MEAL.—We quote meal at 80@85c.

CANDLES.—The following are the [illegible].

[illegible]

COFFEE.—Rio [illegible] at 26@28c.

COTTON YARNS.—Prices have [illegible] 25c for No. 500 and 25c for No. 600 and 29c for No. 700. [illegible].

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Apples, green $3 [illegible] ℔ barrel. Apples, dried 11@13c ℔ ℔. Beeswax, Shaker $2. Louisville [illegible] No. 1, $8; common [illegible] 50 per doz. Broom corn $115@175 per ton for choice. Butter, fair 20@24c, choice 25@26c ℔ ℔. N. Y. 23@30c. Beeswax yellow 31@33c ℔ ℔. Beans $1 50@1 75 ℔ bushel. Cheese, Western reserve new 15@16c; in lots, Hamburg new, N. York dairy 22@22½ ℔ ℔. Eggs 18@20c ℔ doz for fresh packed. Feathers firm at 60@65c ℔ ℔ for choice, [illegible]. Flax seed at $2 50 per bushel. Ginseng buying at 70@75c ℔ ℔ for new crop. Onions in lots to dealers [illegible]. Potatoes in lots range for Neshanocks $1 25@1 35. Peaches, dried, halves at 14@17c ℔ ℔ for unpealed, and 20@25 ℔ ℔ for pealed.

DOMESTICS.—Market quiet at 20c for standard Eastern and Western. Southern brands [illegible].

FLOUR.—[illegible] unchanged. Sales [illegible] at $7 [illegible]; family brands $11 75@12 75. [illegible] choice [illegible].

GRAIN.—Wheat scarce and nominal at $2 10@2 20. Corn in demand with small supplies [illegible] 64@66c for [illegible]. Sales small [illegible] sacks included.

GROCERIES.—Market steady; prices firm and stocks fair [illegible] in barrels, ordinary 21@23c, fair 24@25c, good 26@27c, prime 27@28c, choice 28@29c. Laguayra 28@30c, Java 38@40c. Raw sugars scarce: Porto Rico, fair 13@13½c, good 13½@14c, prime 14@14½c, choice 14½@15c; refined, more plenty at 17½c for hard; soft refined yellow C at 14@14¼c, extra C 15@15¼c, B at 16c, and A at 16½c. Rangoon rice, in bags, 10@10½c. Eastern syrup 75@1 50, as to quality and package. Plantation molasses scarce at $1 per gallon. Sorghum at [illegible] per gallon.

HAY.—Sales at [illegible] bales choice timothy in the wharf at $19 50 ℔ ton.

PROVISIONS.—Market quiet with sales of 75 tcs [illegible] [illegible] hams, and [illegible] at 81.

TALLOW.—Sales [illegible] at 17c. [illegible] 11@12c [illegible].

PROVISIONS AND LARD.—Holders manifest more firmness. Sales [illegible] ing orders. Holders are generally asking $31 50 for mess pork, with small sales at $32. Bulk meats firm. Bacon steady and stiffer, with sales of 75 casks shoulders at 11¼c; also, 15 casks at 11¼c; clear sides inactive with sales of 20 casks at 13@14c; sugar-cured hams held at 20@22c, as to quality. Lard is scarce and firm at 22@22½c for tierces, and 23½@24c for kegs.

WHISKY.—Scarce and holders firm for raw, at $2 22, duty paid. Small sales rectified at $2 20@2 22.

WOOL—Fair demand, unwashed 24@27c, tub washed 40@42c, as to quality.

TOBACCO.—Market unchanged and firm with 261 hhds offered and 26 rejections. Sales of 2 hhds at $2 55@2 80; 35 at $3@3 95, 22 at $4@4 70, 21 at $5@5 95; 13 at $6@6 90; 15 at $7@7 95, 12 at $8@8 75; 17 at $9@9 90, 11 at $10@10 75; 12 at $11@11 75, 23 at $12@12 75, 14 at $13@13 75, 7 at $14@14 75, 14 at $16@16 75; 6 at $17@17 75, 7 at $18@18 75; 4 at $19@19 75, 1 at $22, 2 at $26@27, 2 at $35 25@78 25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 5.

Flour and wheat firm but quiet; prices unchanged. Corn steady at 61@62c. Oats 55c. Rye 95@96. Whisky 24c in bond. Provisions active. Sales of 900 bbls mess pork at $31c new held at $31 50; 700,000 lbs bulk meats at 12½c for shoulders, and 13½c for sides, closing with no sellers at quotations. Bacon advanced to 14½@17c@19½ for shoulders, sides, and clear sides. Lard in active demand at 22c, now held at 22½c.

Gold 145, and excited.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 5.

Cotton firmer and in more demand at 37@38c for middling uplands. Stock of cotton in all ports 531,000 bales.

Flour more active and firmer at $8 25@8 80 for extra State, $9 45@10 for extra round-hoop Ohio, and $10 50@14 for trade brands, market closing quiet.

Whisky quite firm, sales Western in bond at 2[illegible].

Wheat generally quiet, common grades dull and drooping, while good and prime parcels are firm; choice new amber Milwaukee $2 21.

Rye is in request and firmer. Corn is in moderate request and prices without decided change. The advance in freights and the difficulty in selling exchange has materially checked export demand. 72@80c for unsound new mixed Western, 81@82c for sound do, and 84c for choice high old mixed Western in store. Oats 1@2c better, and more active at 51@55c for new Western, 65c for new Iowa, and 72½c for Canada.

Rice quiet and firm.

Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar firmer; Cuba 11½@12c. Havana molasses dull at 45@50c for Cuba and 60@80c for Porto Rico.

Petroleum quiet at 41@41½ for refined in bond.

Pork quiet and unchanged at $30 60@30 68 for new mess, closing at $30 62 regular, $29 25@29 50 for old do, and $24 25@24 50 for prime, and 3,000 bbls new mess, for June, July and August, seller and buyer's option, at $30 62@31 50.

Beef steady at previous prices. Cut meats steady at 17@18½c for hams. Bacon dull. Lard firmer at 19@22½c. Butter dull at 25@37c for Western, and 25@42c for State. Cheese 8@16c.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 5.

Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Sterling irregular and unsettled. Merchants' [illegible] very dull at 108@109¼. Bankers' [illegible] quoted at 109@110¼.

Gold excited and higher, opening at 141⅞, advancing to 146⅜, declining to 145¼, and closing at 146.

Government stocks less active and rather easier.

Freights to Liverpool very firm and [illegible].

Stocks dull and lower. M & St Paul 55, Chicago & Alton 96, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 97, Chicago & Rock Island [illegible], Chicago & Northwestern 30¼, Chicago & Northwestern preferred 60⅝, Illinois Central 121, Cleveland & Pittsburg 84, Michigan Southern 80, Reading 106, Hudson 114, Erie 63, Erie preferred 75, New York Central 99, 5-20 coupons 1862 102¼, 10-40 coupons 96⅝, 7-30s 102¼, Western Union Telegraph Company 60, Chicago & Rock Island bonds 101.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, June 5.

The current prices for the week at all the markets were:

Beef Cattle—First quality per head, $[illegible]@19; fair to good do [illegible], common to inferior $[illegible].

Cows and Calves—Extra per head $[illegible]; first quality $70@85; ordinary $65; common $60; inferior $50.

Veal Calves—First quality per pound, 11@12c, ordinary 10@11, common, 8@9c, inferior, 7@8c.

Sheep and Lambs—Extra, per head, $[illegible]; prime, [illegible], ordinary $4 [illegible]; common $3@3 55, inferior $2 75@3 50.

Swine—Heavy corn-fed per pound, 10½c, [illegible] 10c.

The market for beef cattle has ended with this week the receipts not being adequate to the wants of city butchers, to say nothing of the demand from Brooklyn, &c. The [illegible] of an excellent quality [illegible] advance of ½c per ℔ was readily realized, the best cattle selling quickly at 18c, and some higher. There were scarcely any inferior cattle on sale. All [illegible] prices.

Veals were active at $7@10, and sound [illegible]. Sheep and lambs were steady to-day, though the market had been depressed all the week. Hogs are steady.

The receipts of all stock at all the yards were as follows: Beeves 5,175, cows, 67, veal calves 1,141, sheep and lambs, 15,[illegible], swine 18,[illegible].

St. Louis Markets.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.

Cotton dull.

Flour firm. Single extra $8 90, double extra $12 50.

Wheat strong for higher grades. No. 1 [illegible] $1 75 extra do $2 20, Northern fall $2 [illegible] spring $2@2 20, choice $2 50@2 70. Corn slightly lower at 62@75c. Oats heavy at 41@46c.

Pork unchanged. Bacon—clear sides, for June and July delivery, 20c.

Whisky advanced to $2 20@2 25.

New Orleans Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.

Cotton nominal. Sales of 100 bales low middling 34@35c. Receipts for four days, 3,72[illegible] bales; exports 2,21[illegible] bales same time last week.

Exchange sterling 58.

New York exchange ½ premium.

MARRIED.

On the [illegible] inst., in Jeffersonville, Indiana, by Rev. [illegible], Mr. THOMAS J. CRAWFORD, of [illegible], to Miss JULIA M. BENNETT, of [illegible].

DIED.

[illegible] yesterday, the [illegible] inst., ELIZABETH [illegible], daughter of William M. and Lizzie C. Moe[illegible], aged [illegible] years and [illegible] months.

[illegible] will be taken to Lexington, Ky., for [illegible].

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of Mr. Edward BARRY will take place from the residence of his brother, on the seventh [illegible], at [illegible] P. M., [illegible] at the corner of Seventh and Jefferson streets. [illegible] are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

STEAMBOATS.

For Cairo and New Orleans.
INDIANA, CAPT. J. STUT NEAL,
Will leave as above, Wednesday, June 6, at 5 P. M., from the Portland [illegible]. For freight or passage apply on board or to
ERWIN & DONAHUE, Agents.

For Paducah, Cairo, and Memphis.
LIBERTY No. 2, SAM ARCHER, Master,
Will leave Portland wharf Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For New Orleans.
P. W. STRADER, [illegible] STEIN, Master,
Will leave on Friday, the 8th inst., at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
ERWIN & DONAHUE, Agents.

New Arrangement. People's Line. Daily for Cincinnati.
The New and Magnificent Steamers
WILD WAGONER, H. H. DROWN, Master.
ST. CHARLES, MARTIN, Master.
One of the above steamers will leave daily at 12 o'clock M. from the Ohio and Mississippi Transportation Company's wharfboat, foot of Fourth street, [illegible] at Cincinnati with the O. & M. trains for all the Northern and Eastern cities. For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. W. FORSEE, Agent, [illegible] Wall street.

Regular Mail Line Packets FOR CINCINNATI.
CONNECTING AT CINCINNATI WITH EARLY EASTERN TRAINS.
[illegible]
UNITED STATES, WHITTEN, Master.
GEN. LYTLE, [illegible], Master.
[illegible]
[illegible] JEFFERSON, CARTER, Master.
[illegible], FULLER, Master.
[illegible] at 12 o'clock P. M. daily, [illegible] CAMP, Agent, [illegible] Mail Company's wharfboat, foot of [illegible].

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

POISONING BY LEAD.

Hundreds of Persons Poisoned by Lead Ground Up with Flour—A Frightful Tragedy in the Walkill Valley.

[From the New York Tribune 1st.]

It is now nearly two months since the people residing along that portion of the Walkill Valley which lies in the western part of Orange county, were attacked by a disease which for some time baffled the skill of the physicians, they being at a loss to define the cause. The malady, it is true, exhibited the most positive symptoms of lead poisoning, yet all the sufferers stoutly denied having used anything that could, in their estimation, have been contaminated with lead, even in its mineral condition. In some cases whole families were stricken down, while in others only one or two members of a family were attacked. Sometimes the disease assumed a violent form, and caused death; and again it was of a milder type, and the patients were relieved. To-day hundreds are suffering from its effects, many of whom will never be able to do anything, and will in time waste away and die, the victims of this terrible disease.

The symptoms most prominent in these cases have been obstinate constipation, severe pain in the abdomen, colic, and persistent vomiting, colic, difficulty in voiding urine, and in many instances the evacuations being mingled with blood, pain and heat in the region of the kidneys, cramps and partial paralysis of the upper extremities, and an anxious, gloomy expression of countenance. The above are the symptoms which have been present in a greater or less degree of prominence and severity in every case.

Professional men at once saw that these symptoms pointed to, and were characteristic of lead poison; but it was also observed that some of all of them were encountered in other and far different forms of disease, as in *colica enteritis* (inflammation of the intestines), *hematuria* (bloody urine), *dysuria* (difficulty in voiding urine), and other conditions of the system in which spasm, nervous disorder, and paralysis manifest themselves. The only diagnostic symptom which, regarded by itself, was conclusive as to the lead poison, was the blue line at the margin of the teeth, which has been present in almost every case. The doctors were sorely perplexed. Day and night, week after the first violent cases came under their notice they had, by careful study, traced the lead in the system, so that there was no longer any doubt on that point. It now remained to ascertain the source from whence it came.

After considerable research it was found that the lead was conveyed into the stomachs of the sufferers by bread and meal, and as a greater part of those staples were manufactured at the mill of a Mr. Marsh at Philipsburg, an investigation was at once made in that direction, and the following facts were elicited, greatly to the surprise of every one, the miller himself included.

It appears that Mr. Marsh had gained an enviable notoriety for the superior quality of his flour, and that the farmers for many miles around were in the habit of bringing their wheat and corn to his mill to be made into flour and meal. Aside from this he exported largely, so that his mill, which has four run of stone, was kept constantly going—by night as well as by day. One set of these was set apart for his "custom" work. This was an old set, constantly needing repairs, and large cavities frequently manifested themselves, which, instead of being filled up with the cement used for that purpose, were filled with common lead. Some of these holes were as large as a hen's egg, one we are informed, being as large as the palm of a man's hand. If, when filled, the lead projected above the surface of the stone, it was hammered down level. They were then adjusted, the grain was run in, and the motion began and was gradually increased until a very high rate of speed was attained. Of course the attrition caused by this velocity detached particles of lead from the stone and mingled them, almost imperceptibly, with the flour. Each moment increased the amount, so that to every pound of flour there was added a grain imparted to make a small buckshot. With the enormous business of Mr. Marsh, the reader can imagine how much lead was being distributed throughout the surrounding country to be absorbed into the systems of those who partook of the flour.

The lead, in this form, was comparatively harmless, but when fermented and subjected to the baking process, it was immediately transformed into carbonate of lead—the deadliest of all lead poisons. Bread of this kind was but little better than bread spread with white lead as a substitute for butter.

Were it not for the fact that the lead was taken in such large quantities as to produce a counter state of action, hundreds would have died before the cause could be discovered.

As soon as it became apparent that the [illegible] sprang from the bread of which [illegible] had partaken, Dr Darrance, [illegible] a very skilful chemist of [illegible] once determined to analyze [illegible] specimens were procured, and to the [illegible]ishment they found that the lead could be discerned with the naked eye. Next a microscope revealed it beyond a doubt, and as a still further proof it was subjected to some six standard tests, each one showing the presence of lead in large quantities. After these tests, the flour which had come from Marsh's mill was immediately returned to him and the mill ceased running, but the mischief was already done, the seed had been sown, and the fruit was coming forth at an alarming rate. The young and old were stricken down, those who were predisposed with any chronic disease being the greatest sufferers. Of course, a panic was the result, and the doctors were kept busy day and night. I do not care to pain your readers with a recital of the terrible agonies endured by those unfortunates, but will state that scenes throughout a radius of from twenty to thirty miles of the country were truly heart-rending. Only those who have suffered can form any idea of the horrors, and the inward fires which were consuming the patients, or the agonizing cramps that contracted every muscle of their weakened frames.

Fortunately, the bakers of the place had purchased their flour from the Western States, or the disease would have spread to a much greater extent. Many of the grocers, as well as private families, were on the habit of receiving their supplies regularly from the mill, and of course all who used them were afflicted.

To-day I have visited most of the leading physicians here, and append a tabular statement of the number of cases treated by each from the middle of March to the present time:

Dr. Darrance	45	Dr Smith [illegible] 4
Dr Jewett	31	Dr Wright [illegible] 4
Dr Johnson	28	
Dr Bradner [illegible]	9	Total [illegible]

This only includes the region in the immediate vicinity of Middletown, and does not embrace Goshen and its environs, yet I am informed that there have been over 100 cases in that neighborhood. One of the sad cases here is that of Colonel Wickham, Justice of the Peace, and his wife. He will, probably, never recover fully from the effects, and Mrs Wickham, who has for a long time been in delicate health, is wasting away to the grave under the influence of this frightful poison. A well-known employee of the Erie Railroad Company has died from its effects. A child of Dr. Johnson has also died. This case was a very peculiar one. It appears that the child had been fed upon the milk of a new milch cow, which usually gave fourteen quarts of milk daily. About two months ago the child was affected strangely, but at the time nothing was thought of its symptom. About this time the milk began to fail, and no cause could be assigned. Dr. Johnson partook freely of gruel made from the milk of this cow and meal prepared at Marsh's mill. After taking it he vomited copiously, but did not charge it to the gruel. The child being fond of the gruel, it was given to her, and after eating it she was seized with convulsions at intervals, and despite all the medical skill employed, died. The meal was lead poisoned and so was the milk, for the cow was fed upon feed ground at Marsh's mill. The cow, having failed in milk, was sold and has been lost trace of.

I could fill two pages of your paper with facts which I have obtained here to-day in relation to this peculiar case of wholesale poisoning. I am informed that a large quantity of the poisoned flour has been sent to New York City to be make into starch. If it has been made into starch it is safe; but if speculators have placed it in market for sale we shall soon see the effects. At any rate it is the duty of the Board of Health to take some steps to ascertain if that flour is in the market now. There are seven cases of poisoning by that flour in New York to-day.

Early in the morning I leave for the mill to see the miller, and obtain additional facts in regard to his sad affair. Scores of men, who, a few weeks ago, were in the enjoyment of health and strength, are ruined for life, and totter to and fro, their faces having the appearance of dried parchment; their eyes sunken and encircled by a dark ring; their lips blue, their muscles contracted and their limbs distorted; for them to move is intense pain, relapse follows relapse, till in time they succumb to the effects of this fearful malady.

AN OLD BOOK.—At a recent sale of antiquities at Chester, England, one of the lots was a well attested relic of Miles Coverdale, the translator of the first English Bible, consisting of a silver-mounted book containing a metacarpal bone of the right hand of the reformer taken out of the grave in Cripplegate, London.

AN ENGLISH SATURNALIA.

The Derby as Viewed by an English Spectator.

[From the London Spectator.]

It may be doubted whether our national repugnance to gambling is not declining as they are tends to promote or discourage morality. In France they are certainly more outspon than we are, but then they are certainly less moral. On the whole, we do not believe English life would be a whit the purer, but the contrary, if any writer were to photograph in words the Haymarket as it is at night, or to paint a Derby Day in realistic language. There are a good many things in this world about which perhaps, on the whole, the less said the better, and we are glad the time has not come when such contributions as M Adrian Marx sends to the Journal de Amusement would be published in the columns of any respectable English paper. But still, though it is all very well not to allude to certain subjects, it is foolish to assume their non-existence; and the fictions which are based on these assumptions are singularly distasteful to ordinary men. For instance, it is a sort of received article of faith in our public prints that the Derby is a great national holiday—somewhat rough perhaps, and boisterous in its amusements, but still, on the whole, a well conducted and respectable festival. Now, as every man in the betting world knows that this, if not absolutely untrue, is utterly unlike the truth. In plain English, the Derby is nothing more nor less than the drawing day of a great annual lottery. It is all very well to talk about the thousands who go down to Epsom being attracted by the love of a day out in the country, or the beauty of the landscape, or the grandeur of the spectacle, or the gayety of the crowd. One in a hundred may be influenced by considerations of this kind, but the other ninety-nine would never dream of taking the trouble of the journey if they were not pecuniarily interested in the result of the race. The numbers of money that must change hands each anniversary of the great race is absolutely incalculable. The losings and winnings of the great men on the turf, the frequenters of the Grand Stand, and the occupants of the front row of carriages opposite, may be guessed at perhaps accurately enough by those who are behind the scenes of the sporting world. But just as the owners of the German gaming tables declare that their takings from the odd thalers and gulden of little speculators are infinitely greater than they get from the rates and rouleaux of millionaires, so we suspect the great bulk of the sums invested on the issue of the Derby is derived from bets varying from one shilling to a pound. Middle-class ladies and gentlemen have probably very little notion how low down the passion for betting on horse races descends amongst Englishmen. You may be pretty certain that every cabman who has driven you for the last month, every man servant who waited upon you, every postman, policeman, porter you met, every crossing-sweeper to whom you gave a penny, had a stake upon the race, small perhaps in the aggregate amount, so that to every pound of flour there was added a grain imparted to make a small buckshot. With the enormous business of Mr. Marsh, the reader can imagine how much lead was being distributed throughout the surrounding country to be absorbed into the systems of those who partook of the flour.

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